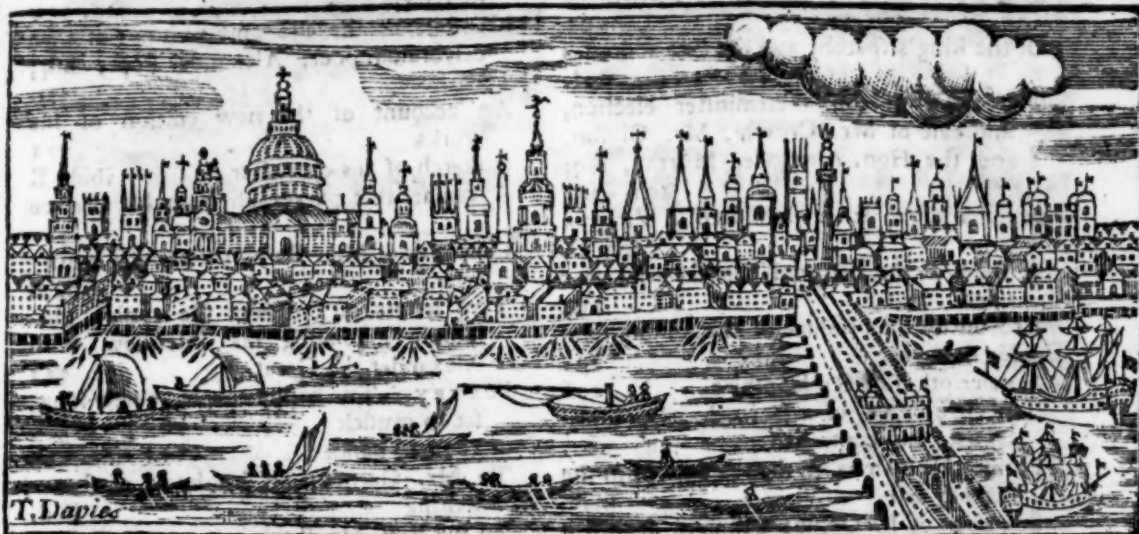


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JULY, 1751.

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|---|---|
- With a Beautiful MAP of RUTLANDSHIRE, and the Head of ALEXANDER POPE, Esq; finely engraved from an original Painting.

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We have received several mathematical and poetical pieces, and others on various subjects, which shall have a proper regard paid to them.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For J U L Y, 1751.

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.



A S T session, being the fourth of this present parliament, assembled at Westminster on Thursday, Jan. 17, and was opened, as usual, by a most gracious speech from the throne; (see our Mag. for Jan. last, p. 33.)

In answer to this speech both houses, as of late has been usual, presented long addresses: That of the house of lords met with no opposition, and, with his majesty's answer, may be seen in our said Magazine, p. 34. But that of the house of commons, which was moved for by Horatio Walpole, jun. Esq; and seconded by John Proby, jun. Esq; was strenuously opposed, on account of an amendment offered by the earl of Esmond, who moved for leaving out all the paragraphs relating to our foreign transactions, as containing at least a seeming approbation of measures they had not any way inquired into or considered, and consequently, inconsistent with the dignity of that house; which motion was supported by Robert Henley, Esq; Henry Bathurst, Esq; general Oglethorpe, Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. Samuel Martin, Esq; George Dodington, Esq; Thomas Potter, Esq; and Dr. Lee; but as it was insisted on by William Pitt, Esq; Henry Pelham, Esq; Horatio Walpole, Esq; and Henry Fox, Esq; that the address contained no approbation of any measure, and that it was customary to return some sort of answer to every thing mentioned by his majesty in his speech from the throne, the amendment was, upon a division, rejected by 203 to 74, and the address proposed agreed to, which, with his majesty's answer, see in our said Magazine, p. 34, 35.

As to controverted elections determined in this session, there was but one, and that a very remarkable one, meaning that of

Westminster. The history of this election, before its being brought into parliament, may be seen in our Magazine for 1749, p. 527, 528, 575; and 1750, p. 42, 43, 92, 188, 234, 459. In consequence of this debate, a petition of the several burghesses and inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and several other burghesses and inhabitants of the said city and liberty, was presented to the house, and read, on Monday, Jan. 28, complaining of an undue election and return for the said city; and it was ordered, that the said petition should be heard at the bar of the house, on Feb. 5, then next. At the same time, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of Sir George Vandeput, Bart. complaining of an undue election and return for the said city; which petition was ordered to be heard at the same time with the former.

Upon this, and without any complaint from any person whatsoever, a motion was made, that the Journal of the house of Feb. 22 and 23, then last, containing the entry of the proceedings of the house, in relation to the execution of the writ, which was ordered to be issued on Nov. 16, 1749, for the election of a citizen to serve in the present parliament for the city of Westminster, in the room of the Right Hon. Granville Leveson Gower, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Trentham, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, it was moved, that Peter Legh, Esq; high bailiff of the city of Westminster, should attend that house immediately, in order to give the house an account of what he did in pursuance of the directions given to him by that house, upon Feb. 22 and 23, then last, in relation to the execution of the precept, issued to him in pursuance of the said writ.

This motion (not being, I suppose, expected) was agreed to without opposition; and the high bailiff being then, by accident, in the lobby, he was immediately called

O o 2

• See our Magazine for last year, p. 459.

called in and examined; and having in the course of his examination alledged, that the said election was protracted by an affected delay, he was asked, by whom, and by what means; which question was objected to as improper, by the earl of Egmont, who moved for the order of the day, and upon this a long debate ensued, in which the impropriety of it was supported by Rob. Henley, Esq; Sir Richard Lloyd, Dr. Lee, George Cooke, Esq; John Plump're, Esq; gen. Oglethorpe, Humphrey Sydenham, Esq; and Mr. Speaker; and the propriety of the question was supported by the lord visc. Coke, Henry Fox, Esq; Sir Wm. Yonge, and col. Lyttleton. But at last the question for the order of the day being carried in the negative, and the question proposed being put to the high bailiff, he named Mr. Crowle, who had been employed by Sir Geo. Vandeput, as his counsel, in carrying on the scrutiny. Then being farther examined, he complained of ill treatment offered to him by several persons upon account of his behaviour, in relation to the said election and return; on which he was required to name the persons, and he named the Hon. Alex. Murray, Esq; and — Gibson, an upholsterer, both of whom had been zealous and active in favour of Sir George Vandeput.

Upon this it was moved, that Richard Crowle, Esq; should attend that house on the Thursday following, which motion was likewise strenuously opposed, but being carried in the affirmative, he was ordered to attend accordingly, as also the said Mr. Murray and Mr. Gibson; and the high bailiff was ordered to attend on the same day, to make good his charge against them.

Accordingly, on Jan. 31, the said several persons attending, the high bailiff proceeded to make good his charge against Mr. Crowle, who, in justification of himself said, that after the high bailiff had received the order of that house, during last session, to expedite the election, he took occasion from thence to hurry the scrutiny on so fast, as not to take time to do justice to his clients; that thereupon he insisted on his taking sufficient time for that purpose, in which light he might be said to protract the scrutiny, and he gloried in having done so, as it was a duty he owed to his clients; and the high bailiff having likewise charged him with speaking contemptuously of the order of the house, he said, that as to his reflecting upon the order of that house, he had too great a regard for it, and knew too well the effect of any orders issued from that chair, which was now so worthily filled, even to entertain a disrespectful thought of any order coming from thence; and that the words he was charged with

were meant only to relate to the order's coming improperly from the unhallowed lips of the gentleman who stood by him.

Upon this a motion was made, that the high bailiff be directed to produce his evidence upon his charge against Richard Crowle, Esq; which was objected to, as Mr. Crowle had acknowledged the whole charge; but after some debate, the motion was agreed to, and several witnesses were examined on the part of the high bailiff, as also one witness on the part of Mr. Crowle; after which a motion was made to resolve, That it appeared to that house, that Richard Crowle, Esq; during the late scrutiny of the poll for the city of Westminster, after he had full notice of the orders of that house, given to the high bailiff of the said city, to expedite the said scrutiny, did wilfully and designedly protract the same; and when he was reminded of the said orders by the high bailiff, did publicly avow and declare he had done so; and did utter disrespectful words in contempt of the authority of that house. This motion was made by the marquis of Hartington, and seconded by the lord Coke; and it was opposed by Wm. Noel, Esq; Paul Joddrel, Esq; Rob. Nugent, Esq; and Mr. alderman Baker; but after a long debate, the question was carried in the affirmative; whereupon it was ordered, that Mr. Crowle should then be brought to the bar, and upon his knees reprimanded by Mr. Speaker for his said offence, which he accordingly was, and discharged, paying his fees; and then, being very late, the consideration of the charge made by the high bailiff was ordered to be adjourned till next morning.

Accordingly next day, Feb. 1, the house resumed the consideration of this remarkable affair; and the high bailiff and Mr. Murray being called in, the former stated his charge against the latter, which was an account of some threatening or affronting expressions made use of by Mr. Murray against him, most of them after the election was over, but did not charge him with any act of violence, either before or after the election was over; and Mr. Murray having in general denied the charge, and desired to make his defence thereto by counsel, part of an act made in the 20th year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, *An act for allowing persons impeached of high-treason, whereby any corruption of blood may be made, or for misprision of such treason, to make their full defence by counsel*, was read; after which Mr. Murray being asked, whether his counsel were ready to proceed, he answered, that he had sent for them, and that he was ready himself, but did not know, whether they would be ready

ready to proceed that day ; whereupon the following orders were agreed to, 1. That Mr. Murray should be admitted to be heard at the bar of that house by his counsel, upon the charge made against him by the high bailiff. 2. That the high bailiff should be admitted to be heard by his counsel in support of his said charge, if he thought fit. 3. That the said Mr. Murray should be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending that house, and that, when he should be in such custody, the serjeant should take such bail, as should be approved by Mr. Speaker, for the said Mr. Murray's attendance upon that house, from time to time, as often as he should be required thereunto. 4. That the further consideration of that part of the high bailiff's charge, as related to Mr. Murray, should be adjourned till the 6th instant. And, 5. That the charge made by the high bailiff against Mr. Murray, should be by him put into writing, and delivered to the clerk of that house ; and that a copy of the said charge should be delivered to the said Mr. Murray. Of these orders the 3d was warmly opposed, as being different from their method of proceeding upon any breach of privilege, in all which cases the persons complained of were never taken into custody, till after they had been fully heard in their defence, and as being a prejudging of the cause before they had examined it, or knew any thing of it ; and that in this case such a proceeding would be the more extraordinary, as the offence alleged consisted solely in words, of which no complaint or information had been made for above 8 months after the offence had been committed, and even then, not till an accusation had been lodged against the informant, upon the trial of which accusation, the persons he informed against, might very probably be the most material witnesses ; whereas in one of the highest offences which can be committed by words, which is that of denying the king's right to the crown, or denying the Trinity, the information must be brought in three or four days after the words spoken, the words must be proved to have been spoken maliciously, directly, and advisedly, and the prosecution must be in three months after the information. However, as the law of parliament was different from the common or statute law, and as it was thought necessary to vindicate the dignity and authority thereof, the question was carried by a great majority, and Mr. Murray was accordingly taken into custody, and immediately gave bail for his appearance.

The high bailiff then stated his charge against the said Mr. Gibson, containing an account of some words spoken by him during the election, reflecting upon the proceedings

of that house, and of the legislature ; and Mr. Gibson having denied the same, several witnesses were examined on both sides, and several members gave an account of what they knew of the matter ; whereupon it was resolved, That it appeared to that house, that the said Mr. John Gibson was guilty of an high contempt of the authority and privileges of that house, by reflecting on the proceedings of that house, and of the legislature ; in consequence of which resolution, it was ordered, that he should, for his said offence, be committed prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate, and that Mr. Speaker should issue his warrant accordingly ; whereupon he was that very night sent prisoner to Newgate. And on Monday, Feb. 4, Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, of his having been informed by the serjeant at arms, that he had taken into his custody the Hon. Alex. Murray, Esq; and when in his custody had taken bail for his attendance upon the house, from time to time, as often as he should be required thereunto, which bail he, the Speaker, had approved of ; and thereupon it was ordered, that the said Mr. Murray should attend the house on Wednesday morning then next.

[This Affair to be concluded, and the Summary continued in our next.]

A Letter lately published in Virginia.

S I R,

WHEN we see our papers filled continually with accounts of the most audacious robberies, the most cruel murders, and infinite other villanies perpetrated by convicts transported from Europe, what melancholy, what terrible reflections, must it occasion ! What will become of our posterity !—These are some of thy favours, Britain ! Thou art called our mother country ; but what good mother ever sent thieves and villains to accompany her children ; to corrupt some with their infectious vices, and murder the rest ? What father ever endeavoured to spread the plague in his family !—We do not ask fish, but thou givest us serpents, and worse than serpents ! —In what can Britain show a more sovereign contempt for us, than by emptying their goals into our settlements, unless they would likewise empty their jakes on our tables ?—What must we think of that b—d, which has advised the repeal of every law we have hitherto made to prevent this deluge of wickedness overwhelming us ; and with this cruel sarcasm, that these laws were against the publick utility, for they tended to prevent the improvement and well peopling of the colonies !—And what must we think of those merchants, who, for the sake of a little paultry gain, will be concerned in importing and disposing of these abominable cargoes ? —

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Dec. 31, 1749, and Dec. 31, 1750.

EXCHEQUER.

EXCHEQUER.												
Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1749.				Increased between Dec. 31, 1749, and Dec. 31, 1750.		Paid off within that time.		Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1750.				
L. s. d. q.				L.		L.		L. s. d. q.				
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company				1836275	17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$			1836275 17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$				
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed				108100					108100			
Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths				95814	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	600		95214 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$				
Ditto on plate act 6 George I.				312000					312000			
Ditto for <i>Newis</i> and St. <i>Christophor</i> debentures, at 3l. p. cent. p. ann.				37821	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731				400000					400000			
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund				600000					600000			
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto				300000					300000			
Duties on salt continued 1741				238400			192100		46200			
Duties further continued 1745				1000000					1000000			
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills				2200					2200			
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. p. pound on pensions, &c.												
EAST-INDIA Company.												
By 2 acts of parliament 9 <i>Will.</i> 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 <i>Annæ</i>				3200000					3200000			
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.				1000000					1000000			
BANK of ENGLAND.												
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743				3200000					3200000			
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 G. I.				500000					500000			
Purchased of the S. S. company				4000000					4000000			
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737				499600					499600			
Ann. at 4 per cent. on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719				1750000					1750000			
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714				1250000					1250000			
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731				800000					800000			
Ditto 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund				800000					800000			
Do at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.				1800000					1800000			
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto				1800000					1800000			
Do at 3 p. cent. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745				2000000					2000000			
Ditto at 4l. 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746				3000000					3000000			
Ditto at 4l. per cent. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since ditto				986800					986800			
Ditto at 4l. p. cent. for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.				1000000					1000000			
Ditto at 4l. per cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.				4400000					4400000			
Ditto at 4l. per cent. for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since March 1, 1747				6930000					6930000			
Ditto at 4l. per cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund				3072472	10			3072472		10		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1750, charged on ditto						1000000			1000000			
SOUTH-SEA Company.												
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 G. I.				27302203	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$			27302203		5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
† See memorandum, in the next page.												
				74221680	10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1000000	192800	75028886		10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$		

of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.
THE Exchequer to
cash on the sink-
ing fund on Dec. 31,
1749 *
To the produce of the S.
fund between Dec. 31,
1749, and Decem. 31,
1750, viz.

Surplus of the	L.	s.	d.	q.
aggre- gate fund	684691	4	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
General fund	524273	13	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
S. Sea comp.	65206	13	11	
Unrated goods imported, undervalued			18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1433798	8	6	$\frac{1}{2}$

* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 151.

† Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity of one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22500l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 21670l. 10s. And the subscribers to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity of one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 43127l. 10s. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

L. s. d. q.

Per contra Cr.

By money issued between Dec. 31, 1749, and
Dec. 31, 1750, viz.
In full of a million granted
for the year 1749 } L. s. d. q.
In part of 900,000l. grant-
ed for the year 1750 } 150753 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
To pay annuities at 3l.
per cent. on 600,000l.
granted 1736, for one
year due at Cbr. 1750 } 18600
Do on 300,000l. granted
1738, for one year due
at Michaelmas 1750 } 9000
To the Usher of the Ex-
chequer for necessaries
delivered for the service
of the said annuities } 209 8 3
To pay annuities at 3l.
per cent. on 800,000l.
granted 1742, for one
year due at Cbrist. 1750 } 24450
To pay interest on loans
charged on the duty
on salt further contin.
1745, for 12 months in-
terest due at Mic. 1750 } 35000
To make good the defi-
ciency of the lottery an.
1731, at Cbrist. 1749 } 6461 1 1
Ditto of annu. 1720, on
the plate act at Lady-
Day 1750 } 3764 18 9
To the Bank to make
good the premiums
for circulating Exche-
quer bills charged on
the duties on sweets,
1737, to July 24, 1750 } 12534 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
To make good the defi-
ciency of the duties on
licenses for retailing spi-
rituous liquors at Lady-
Day 1750 } 7880 17 1
Ditto of the additional
duty on all wines im-
ported since Lady-Day
1745, at Midf. 1750 } 4592 16 9
Ditto of the duties on
glafs, and additional
duties on spirituous li-
quors since Lady-Day
1746, at Midf. 1750 } 30422 6 3
Ditto of the duty on
houses and windows,
since Lady-Day 1747,
for one year due at
Michaelm. 1750 } 70097 14 8
Ditto of the subsidy of
poundage on goods and
merchandise imported
since March 1, 1747,
for one year due at
Michaelm. 1750 } 42559 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To pay annuities at 4l.
per cent. 1749, to Mi-
chaelmas 1750 } 122898 17 7

Balance Dec. 31, 1750

1244434	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
189364	8	5
1431798	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

A DESCRIPTION of RUTLANDSHIRE. With a new and correct MAP.

RUTLANDSHIRE has Leicestershire on the west and north, Lincolnshire on the north and east, A and Northamptonshire, from which it is parted by the river Welland, on the south. It is a pleasant county, tho' the smallest in England, extending but about 10 miles from east to west, and 12 from north to south, and being not above 40 in circumference. It is divided into five hundreds, contains about 11,000 acres, and 3300 houses, has 48 parishes, but two market-towns, and sends only two members to parliament, who are the knights of the shire, and at present are lord Burghley and the Hon. James Noel, Esq; The air of this county is clear, temperate, and healthful; and the soil, which is reddish, fruitful both for tillage and pasturage, especially about the vale of Catmose, affording plenty of corn, and feeding good herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, whose fleeces, Camden says, are in many places of a reddish hue, occasioned by the earth being of that colour. It is well clothed with wood, and watered with pleasant streams, the chief of which are the Welland before mentioned, and the Gwash or Wash, which runs almost thro' the middle of the county, and separates it into two parts. It has more parks, in proportion to its extent, than any county in England. It was never over-pestered with monasteries, nor much strengthened with castles. It is in the diocese of Peterborough, and gives title of duke to the family of Manners, descended, by the mother's side, from Richard Plantagenet, duke of York. The market-towns are,

1. Okeham, or Oakham, 68 computed, and 94 measured miles N. W. from London, situate in the pleasant and fruitful vale of Catmose; and,

tho' not large, is the county town, where the assizes and sessions are held. The buildings are pretty good, especially the church, the free-school and hospital. The castle is gone to decay, and is now used for holding the assizes, &c. The market is on Saturday, but not very considerable. They have a custom here, being an ancient privilege belonging to the royalty of the town, when a nobleman comes on horseback within its precincts, to take a shoe from his horse, which he forfeits by way of homage, unless he redeems it with money: Which homage has been acknowledged by several, as appears by the horse-shoes, which are nailed on the shire-hall door. And over the judge's seat, there is a horse-shoe curiously wrought, 5 foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ long, and of a proportionable breadth.

2. Uppingham, about 6 miles S. of Okeham, seated on an eminence, from whence it had its name, tho' the ascent be but small, and scarcely amounting to a hill. It is a neat, well-built town, and is accommodated with a very good free-school and an hospital. Its market, which is on Wednesday, is esteemed better than that of Okeham, being well frequented, and served with live cattle, corn, and other provisions.

Burley, or Burley on the Hill, over-against Okeham to the east, is pleasantly situated, and overlooks the vale beneath. This, with several other lordships adjoining, was purchased by the late earl of Nottingham, to which he made vast improvements by new buildings, and other ornaments; all which, with its high situation, the adjoining park, inclosed by a wall of 5 or 6 miles in compass, and many other advantages, place it among the principal seats of the kingdom.

GMarket-Overton, corruptly so called, from *Marga*, marle or lime-stone, stands on a high hill in the north, and is thought to be the Maradunum of Antoninus, such plenty of Roman coins being found here, as but few places in these parts afford.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 259.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was L. Oppius Salinator, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I DO not stand up with any hopes, much less an expectation, that what I can say upon the subject now under consideration, will have an influence upon any gentleman in this house; but the bill now before us is of such importance, and in my opinion will, in case of an emergency, which heaven avert, introduce such an unnecessary and dangerous alteration in our constitution, that I think myself obliged to declare my dissent, in a manner more open and explicit, than by giving it a bare negative. The great honour this house has done me by continuing me so long in the chair, laid me under an obligation, and, indeed, I thought it my indispensable duty, to inquire as narrowly as I could into the nature of our constitution, and to study what might tend most effectually to its preservation, or what might, on the contrary, most probably contribute to its dissolution. From this study I have learned, that the royal power may be limited, but it cannot be divided; and that no attempt was ever made to divide it, but what was soon followed by confusion, which always ended in tyranny.

Sir, we had once a sole and a glorious regent; I mean the great earl of Pembroke, in the infancy of Henry III. He might, perhaps, be laid under some additional limitations by that assembly of the barons, by whom he was so wisely chosen; but all our histories testify, that he was sole. All his actions shew that he was so;

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and happy would it have been for the young monarch, as well as the nation, had he lived till his pupil came of age. In the short period of three years, by his being sole regent, he brought order out of as great confusion as ever any unhappy country was exposed to; and had he lived 20 more, the young king would, from him, have learned principles and maxims very different from those that were afterwards inculcated into him, and that were the cause of all the misfortunes in which he was afterwards involved.

Let us compare this, Sir, with what happened during the future minorities: I need not mention the short minority of Edward III. because the government of his mother was rather an usurpation than a regency; and the oppressiveness of her government, together with the insolence of her favourite Mortimer, was, perhaps, the chief reason why the parliament would not trust the mother of Richard II. with any share in the regency, as the suspicions they entertained of the duke of Lancaster were the cause why they would not trust him with being sole regent; and to have appointed any other would have been such an indignity put upon him, as must have produced an immediate civil war, which would have been of the most dangerous consequence at a time when the nation was involved in open war with France and Spain, and the continuance of the peace with Scotland extremely precarious. In these untoward circumstances, the parliament thought themselves under an absolute necessity to aim at dividing the royal power, by appointing what may be called a council of regency, for governing the kingdom during the king's minority. What was the consequence? No one measure was pur-

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fued with unanimity and steadiness, consequently nothing resolved on was attended with any success; and the people suffered not only by foreign invasions, but by domestick insurrections.

Notwithstanding the misfortunes A this sort of government, or rather misgovernment, by a council of regency, was attended with, yet it was made a precedent for the very next minority that happened, which was upon the death of Henry V. Then likewise, Sir, there were several, indeed cogent reasons for not appointing a sole regent: Such a regency must have been vested either in the queen-mother, or in the infant king's eldest uncle, the duke of Bedford: As to the mother, she might, with some reason, be thought incapable C to manage the heavy war we were then engaged in with her brother, the dauphin of France; and besides, her affection for Owen Tudor, whom she soon after married, was probably known or suspected in England, which created a jealousy that, in D case of her being appointed sole regent, Tudor would soon become a second Mortimer. These were good reasons for not vesting the sole regency in the queen-mother; and as the duke of Bedford was presumptive heir of the crown, in case of the E infant king's death, who was not then a year old, it was a most substantial reason for not vesting him with sovereign power; and this reason was supported not only by the late king's will, but probably by the whole interest of his brother, the F duke of Gloucester.

These reasons, Sir, made a second attempt to divide the royal power almost unavoidable; and every one knows the confusion and the misfortunes it produced. I shall, as far as I can, draw a veil over the usurped G regency and sovereignty of Richard III. and come next to that regency which was appointed by the will of Henry VIII. when a third attempt

was made to divide the royal power, by putting the kingdom under the government of a council of regency. How long did this impracticable sort of government last? In less than a year after the king's death, the duke of Somerset usurped the sole regency with sovereign power: Happy had it been for the nation, as well as the young king, had his power been legally established; because he might then have enjoyed it without jealousy, and he seems to have been a man who had no sinister designs; but as it was usurped, it was the occasion of his ruin, and the duke of Northumberland succeeded by the same means to the same power. He soon began to form a plot for having the crown transferred to one of his sons, and was not a little suspected of having been the cause of the untimely death of that hopeful prince, Edward VI. which made way for queen Mary's ascending the throne, and putting an end to the life, as well as the ambitious projects, of the duke of Northumberland.

These observations upon our history, Sir, confirm the maxim I have laid down, that the sovereign, that is to say, the executive power of our government, may be limited, but it cannot be divided. Such a division E always has produced confusion, from the nature of mankind it always must produce confusion; for most men, from their nature, will grasp at power, and can never be satisfied with what they have: Even the most absolute monarch of the most extensive empire is not satisfied with what he has, but endeavours to increase his power by enlarging his empire; and should he conquer the world, according to the vulgar saying of Alexander, he would sit down and weep, that there was not another world for him to conquer. Can we then doubt of confusion's being the consequence of the division of the royal power intended by this bill? Can we dispute its being a total alteration

teration of our constitution? Sir, it is plainly setting up an oligarchy, instead of our limited monarchy; and in this oligarchy it is, I think, evident, that the person appointed regent will have little or no share: She can have nothing but a name; for, in my opinion, there is nothing more certain than that the members of the council of regency, or a majority of them, will unite against her, especially as you are by the bill to provide a head for that majority; and as she cannot govern without them, she must submit to be governed by them; so that when we talk of the power she is to have of naming to this or that post or office, we really deceive ourselves: The patent or commission must indeed be in her name, but she must grant it to the person prescribed to her by the majority of the council of regency: If she does not, confusion must ensue, which will of course end in vesting her, or more probably the head of that majority, not only with sovereign but with absolute power.

In short, Sir, this bill seems calculated for establishing a power that I confess myself afraid of, as much as I can be of any power beneath the divine. I never could, I never shall flatter, especially as to what I say in this house; nor have I any occasion to do so: I have nothing to ask, and consequently, whilst our constitution is preserved, I have nothing to fear; but should arbitrary power be once in any shape established in this kingdom, the most innocent, the most meritorious would have the most to fear. This is what every good man ought, what every wise one will guard against; and the best way to guard against it, is never upon any emergency to depart from our antient constitution, or to introduce any new form of government, if it can possibly be avoided. Is this bill framed upon any such maxim? Are we not thereby to set up 10 or 14 kings instead of one? for the re-

gent I do not reckon in the number, because, I am sure, she must be a mere cypher. Can such a government subsist for any time? Sir, from experience we may foresee, that while it does subsist there will be nothing but contention, and that some one of these new created kings must soon usurp the whole power. Can an usurpation be supported by any thing but absolute power? Was there ever such a power that did not soon grow tyrannical, with respect to all those that would not blindly and basely join in its support?

Were we now, Sir, involved in such a dilemma as the nation was upon the death of Edward III. or Henry V. there might be some excuse for our introducing such a new form of government: But can any one now say, that a woman is not capable to govern this nation, either in time of war, or in time of peace? Can the least objection be made against the sole regency of the person, who by this bill is to have only the name? We are therefore now going to place our country upon the verge of a precipice, from whence the least touch may tumble it headlong into confusion and civil wars, not only without any necessity, but at a time when the legislature never had a better opportunity, or more cause to avoid the danger. I have hitherto never ceased to pray for the continuance of his majesty's most precious life; but should this bill, in its present form, pass into a law, I should, pray with more ardour than ever before, and I do now most sincerely pray, that his majesty may live till long after his next successor is come of age; for this will be the only means, by which we can avoid those dangers, we are by this bill going to expose ourselves to.

I say the only means, Sir, because I put very little trust in that which, it is said, may protect the regent and the nation against a factious majority in the council of regency. It does

not belong to me, Sir, to prophesy any ill of parliaments; but whatever may happen in time to come, we must from history confess, that in times past parliaments have been now and then under a very bad sort of influence; therefore it is not impossible to suppose, that a factious majority in the council of regency, may be supported by a factious majority in one or other of the houses of parliament; and if this should happen, I should be glad to know how the regent could dissolve such a factious combination against her in the council of regency; for by this bill it is provided, that no one of them shall be removed without the consent of a majority, unless upon an address from *both* houses of parliament; and it is likewise provided, that she shall not prorogue or dissolve the parliament, *or create any one a peer of the realm*, without the consent of a majority of this council of regency.

Under such restrictions, Sir, as ambition always aims at the overthrow of its superiors, I think it is highly probable, that a combination will be formed against the regent in this council of regency; and should that combination so far succeed, as to gain a majority not only in the council of regency, but also in one of the houses of parliament, they will compel the regent to remove from the council of regency every one that refuses to join in their combination; the certain consequence of which will be, that the regent will from that moment become a mere cypher in all affairs of government; and whoever is at the head of that combination will invest himself first with sovereign, and soon after with absolute power.

This is an attempt, Sir, that will, in my opinion, without the least doubt, be made. The very attempt will throw us into confusion; and should it succeed, it may prove fatal to our young sovereign, perhaps to the illustrious family now upon our throne,

Therefore, I hope, this project of a council of regency will be laid aside, and that we will content ourselves, in case it should be thought necessary, with laying the regent under a few limitations, particularly with regard to peace and war, or treaties with foreign states; for I do not think it would be wrong to provide, that even our sovereign should not declare war, or finally conclude any foreign treaty, without the consent of parliament.

I these, Sir, are my sentiments upon the important subject now before us. From what I have said I do not so much as expect success; but one thing I am sure of: I shall have the pleasure of reflecting, that I have done my duty, in warning you of the misfortunes to which, I think, you are going to expose your country.

Upon this Arrianus Maturius stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I AM always sorry when I find myself of a different opinion from the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, and I never was more so than upon the present occasion, because I think the bill now before us of such importance, that I cannot yield in complaisance to his opinion, as I would otherwise willingly do, tho' not fully convinced by his reasons. As I know his opinion will always have great weight in this house, tho' his modesty does not allow him to think so, I therefore think myself the more obliged to give my reasons for differing from him in opinion, and must begin with observing, that a minority is a misfortune so necessarily incident to our constitution, that it ought, as far as possible, to be provided against by a general standing law; and that tho' no general regulation

Mr. A——G——L

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be established for this purpose, yet whatever is done at one time, will be a precedent, that will be strongly insisted on, and will have great weight at another.

I shall freely grant, Sir, that a sole regency, with sovereign power, is more consonant to our constitution, and less exposed to faction, than a regent limited and restrained to act in all matters of great importance, by the advice and with the consent of a council of regency; but will any gentleman say, that the appointing of a sole regent, with sovereign power, ought to be laid down as a general rule to be observed in every case of a minority? A minority, Sir, is, and must always be a misfortune to the nation, happen when it will; for if upon such an occasion we appoint a regent with a council of regency, we are exposed to the danger of faction; if we appoint a sole regent, with sovereign power, we are exposed to the danger of an usurpation. It is impossible for us to avoid exposing ourselves to one or other of these dangers; therefore the only question is, which is the least danger, which we should rather chuse to expose ourselves to; and this question is not to be determined by any particular case, or by the qualities or circumstances of the person at any time to be appointed regent; for if we should, upon one occasion, appoint a sole regent with sovereign power, we could not upon the next emergency say, We will not now follow that precedent, because the person now to be appointed is known to have such qualities, and to be in such circumstances, that by appointing him sole regent with sovereign power, we shall expose ourselves to the danger of an usurpation: Such an argument would necessarily imply such a reflection, that no man could make use of it; therefore the question must be made general, whether it should be laid down as a general rule upon every minority, that some

person ought to be appointed sole regent with sovereign power, or that a council of regency ought to be established, and the regent, whoever may be appointed, confined not to act in some cases of importance without the concurrence of a majority of that council.

Upon this general question, Sir, I think it is very easy to determine on which side true wisdom is to be found; for if usurpation be a danger much more terrible than faction, surely it is most prudent to lay it down as a general rule, that upon every minority a council of regency ought to be established, and the regent confined to act in many cases by their advice. This, in my opinion, is the most prudent; and my opinion is confirmed by the invariable practice of our ancestors ever since the conquest. I say, invariable, Sir; for as to the regency of the earl of Pembroke, the nation was, at the time of his appointment, in circumstances so particularly unfortunate and dangerous, that the most prudent general rule could not at that time be observed; but the internal tranquillity of the nation being in a great measure restored before his death, the great men of those days took care that the government of the kingdom, during the rest of that minority, should not be vested in any one single person; and, during every minority since that time, a council of regency was appointed, except the minority of Edward V. when his uncle Richard, afterwards Richard III. usurped a sole regency with sovereign power, and furnished posterity with a glaring proof of the danger of trusting any man with such a power.

Now, Sir, as to the misfortunes brought upon the nation by factions in our councils of regency, I really wonder to hear them so much insisted on; and to shew that I have some cause for my wonder, I must beg leave to touch a little upon the history

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ry of every one of them. In the minority of Edward III. it is plain, that if any misfortune was brought upon the nation, it was not owing to any faction in the council of regency then appointed by parliament; for they acted so tamely that they did whatever the queen desired, and left the whole government both of the king and kingdom to her and her favourite Mortimer. Again in the minority of Richard II. there appears not to have been any faction, or any division, in the council of regency: The parliament, indeed, shewed a jealousy of the duke of Lancaster, by joining his two brothers with him in the regency, and putting the money they granted into the hands of two aldermen of London; but the co-regents as well as the council of regency, were so far from fomenting any faction against him, that they prevailed with the two aldermen to put the money into his hands; and it is certain, that neither the invasions made by the French upon our coast, nor the insurrections that happened, were occasioned by any opposition or faction in the council of regency: Nay, tho' the royal power was then plainly divided, by appointing three regents instead of one, it does not appear, that any confusion or misfortune from thence ensued; for the regents, as well as the council of regency, concurred in all publick measures, so far as appears, with a continual cordiality.

Then, Sir, in the minority of Henry VI. I shall admit that there was then a division in the council of regency; but that division merits, I think, the name rather of a just and wise opposition than of a faction; for if the English, or rather the king of England's party in France, would not support themselves and the king, to whom they had sworn allegiance, it was not reasonable that this kingdom should be entirely exhausted, for the sake of establishing our king upon the throne of France, which would

have been the greatest misfortune that could have happened to us; and the party formed in the council of regency against the duke of Gloucester, proceeded more probably from the violence of his temper, than from any factious spirit in the members of that council. To which I must add, that the losses and misfortunes which happened in France, were not owing to any faction in the council of regency, but to the selfish views of the king's two uncles; for the marriage of the duke of Gloucester with Jaqueline of Hainault, and his attacking, in consequence thereof, the duke of Brabant, first made the duke of Burgundy grow cool to the English interest in France, and at the same time prevented the necessary succours being sent for pushing the conquest of that kingdom; so that the bishop of Winchester's opposition to this project of the duke of Gloucester's, was not a factious, but a very just and laudable opposition; and such another project of the duke of Bedford's completed the defection of the duke of Burgundy, by which I mean the former's marrying Jaqueline of Luxemburgh, without the advice or consent of the latter, notwithstanding her being the daughter of one of his vassals.

These two projects, Sir, were the true cause of all the misfortunes we at that time met with in France; and these misfortunes, together with the death of the duke of Bedford, made every man in England despair of being able to establish our king upon the throne of France, which furnished the wise men in England with the pretence they had long wanted, for putting an end to that pernicious, tho' popular project; from all which, I think, I may justly conclude, that England no way suffered by the appointment of a council of regency in the minority of Henry VI. And as to the next minority, which was that of Edward V. I believe, every man will join with me in saying, that it would have

have been happy for that prince, had a council of regency been appointed by act of parliament, before the death of his father.

I come, lastly, Sir, to the minority of Edward VI. during which his father had by his will appointed a most impracticable sort of government. A council of regency consisting of sixteen, without any regent, without any preheminance, and these sixteen again not to act without the advice of a council of twelve, no one of whom they could remove, was such a form of government as it was impossible to carry into execution. Some alteration was therefore absolutely necessary; and the misfortune was, that no alteration could be made, without raising factions and divisions among them; for as no one among them was by birth, or even by services, intitled to a preference, the setting up of any one of them above the rest, could not fail of raising jealousy and envy; and as they were of different religions, and some on both sides bigotted to the religion they professed, this could not miss of being another source for faction and division. The misfortunes of that minority, therefore, are not to be ascribed to the appointment of a council of regency, but to the not appointing a regent, and to the bad choice made of the council of regency. To which I must add, that tho' the parliament shewed a most shameful complaisance to the imperious temper of Henry VIII. and the people were forced to submit, yet very few had any great opinion of his wisdom; so that the persons named regents, by his last will, could derive no great authority among the people from that nomination; and when the regulation he had made came to be publicly known, I am sure, it could add nothing to his character for wisdom; for the impracticability of it could not but be observed by every man of common sense in the kingdom.

After these remarks, Sir, upon the

several councils of regency that have been appointed in this nation, I hope, the fears that have been expressed of such an appointment's being always liable to factions and divisions, will vanish; for I have clearly shewn, that from experience we have no real ground for any such apprehensions; but from experience we have just reason to conclude, that the appointing of a sole regent, with sovereign power, will expose us to the danger of an usurpation; and as this danger is not only in itself more terrible, but the apprehension of it better founded, than the danger of faction, I think, it is evidently more prudent to lay it down as a general rule, that during every minority a regent with a council of regency should be appointed, than to give any authority, by precedent, for laying it down as a rule, that a sole regent, with sovereign authority, may sometimes be appointed; for if this rule should be laid down, whatever it may be in theory, it will not be possible in practice to make the proper distinction, when it ought to be observed, and when it ought not. We may talk of sometimes, but if a sole regent with sovereign power should be once appointed, I am persuaded, it will always with success be insisted on, till some regent, like Richard III. has convinced us, when it is too late, of the danger.

If I were to look no farther than the present conjuncture, Sir, I should most readily agree to appointing that excellent princess named in the bill sole regent with sovereign power; but when I consider, that what we do now, will be an insurmountable rule for doing the same thing upon the next occasion, and so upon every future occasion, I am very sure, that she has too much wisdom not to excuse our refusing to make her a compliment at the apparent risk of some one of her posterity; therefore I shall, without the least apprehension of incurring her displeasure, give my vote

vote for passing this bill into a law, without any material amendment or alteration.

The next Speaker was C. Popilius Lænas, who spoke to the following Effect :

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

THE Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last, was pleased to tell us, that he would give his reasons for differing in opinion from the Hon. gentleman who spoke before him; but I think he gave as strong a reason as can be urged for not differing from that Hon. gentleman's opinion. He told us, and, indeed, it is what every gentleman must allow, that a sole regency, with sovereign power, is more consonant to our constitution, and less exposed to faction, than a regent bridled by a council of regency; but, said he, the appointing of a sole regent, with sovereign power, may sometimes expose us to the danger of an usurpation, and therefore it cannot be laid down as a general rule, that during every minority the regent should be invested with sovereign power. In this I agree with him; but I will say, that it may and ought to be laid down as a general rule, that when the person to be appointed regent is one from whom no danger of an usurpation can be apprehended, such a regent ought to be invested with sovereign power; and I found this assertion upon what the learned gentleman was pleased to grant, that such a regency is more consonant to our constitution, and less exposed to faction, than a regency bridled by a council.

When faction, Sir, is to be apprehended on one side, and usurpation on the other, I shall agree with the learned gentleman, that it would be more prudent to expose ourselves to the danger of faction than to that of an usurpation; but when faction

is most justly to be apprehended on one side, and no one possible danger to be apprehended on the other, will any one say, that it would be prudent in us to expose ourselves to the danger of faction? There is no possibility of answering or waving this argument, but by insisting, that if we now appoint a sole regent, with sovereign power, it will be an insurmountable precedent, and unalterable rule, for every future minority. This, Sir, is so inconsistent with common sense, that I am surprized to hear it so much insisted on. We appoint a person regent whose interest it is, who by natural affection must be led, to preserve the life of the infant king; and for this reason we invest that regent with sovereign power, in order to prevent our being exposed to the danger of faction; therefore we ought to invest a regent afterwards appointed with sovereign power, whose interest it is, who by ambition may be led, to take away the life of the infant king, and usurp the crown. Is there any common sense in this inference? Is there a man in the kingdom who would be governed by such argumentation? Can we suppose any future generation so abandoned, or so pusillanimous, that no man in parliament would dare to say to the person then to be appointed regent, Sir, I have the greatest opinion of your justice and moderation; but it has always been an established maxim in this kingdom, rather to expose ourselves to the danger of faction, than to that of an usurpation: This maxim I cannot depart from; and upon this maxim I cannot agree to invest you with sovereign power.

As the advocates for this bill are so fond of general maxims or rules, I shall admit, Sir, that this is a general rule which ought always to be observed, as often as the case happens. I shall admit, that when the person to be appointed regent, is such a one as from his rank and circumstances may hope, and by his

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ambition may be induced, to usurp the crown, he ought not to be invested with the whole of the sovereign power; but even in this case I cannot admit, that a council of regency ought to be appointed, because in our present circumstances A there must be every year a session of parliament; and with proper limitations in the regency bill, his power may afterwards be circumscribed sufficiently by parliament. It is by parliament, Sir, that the limitations upon the crown are enforced, and the privileges of the people preserved; and the parliament is the most proper and the only constitutional council for enforcing any additional restraints, that may be thought necessary to be laid upon any future regent, from whom a usurpation may be apprehended: We have therefore now not the least reason to think of appointing a council of regency in any case whatsoever, and the strongest reasons against appointing such a council, when the person to be appointed regent is bound both by interest and natural affection to preserve the life of the infant king, and the tranquillity of the kingdom. In such a case, to appoint a council of regency, or to lay such a regent under any new restraints, is really doing all we can to put it out of the power of such a regent to perform what her interest, her natural affection, and her duty must incline her to; for neither the life or right of the infant king can be endangered, nor the tranquillity of the nation disturbed, but by a faction formed against such a regent: By appointing a council of regency we lay a foundation for such a faction: By laying her under restraints we lessen her power to prevent, or stop the growth of such a faction.

Sir, as I think myself beneath the resentment of the great and mighty amongst us, I may speak the more freely, and my duty as a member of this house obliges me to do so: I

July, 1751.

will therefore say, that the reasons I have urged against appointing a council of regency, or restraining the power of the regent upon such an occasion as the present, were never, nor ever can be more forcible than they are at this present time. I need not fully explain myself upon this head, because it may be so easily guessed at; but we have heard of resignations, we have heard of combinations to resign, in order to force the sovereign into the measures of his servants, whom he could dismiss when he pleased: If such things could be done under a sovereign, notwithstanding his power, notwithstanding the dignity of his character and the high respect due to his person, what may we not expect under a regent confined to act by the advice of servants, whom she cannot remove? Even as to the persons by this bill to be appointed our governors for a term of years, we know that the king himself has never been able to get them to draw very cordially together; what divisions, what factions then may we not expect will arise under a regent, if the wheels of government must come to a full stop, unless they can be prevailed on to draw cordially together? Ministers, we know, are apt to oppose the projects of one another; and it is not the first time that one minister has found means to render the project of another abortive, at the risk of the ruin of his country: This they have done, even when they knew they could be removed without a moment's warning: Will they not be more apt to do so, when they know they cannot be removed for a term of years?

These, Sir, are dreadful dangers, and these dangers we are to expose ourselves to under a pretended apprehension, lest what we do now, may be a precedent for doing the same thing at some future conjuncture, when our circumstances are entirely different. Was there ever a more

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chimerical apprehension? It is now above 200 years since the last minority happened, and it may be as long before another happens, or may be like to happen; can we suppose, that 200 years hence they will think themselves bound to do what is now done, even tho' the circumstances should be the same, much less, should the circumstances be entirely different? Do not our histories inform us, that what was done in this respect at one time, was never exactly followed at another, and that we are now about to do what was never done before? The first regency appointed during a minority was that of the earl of Pembroke, which was a sole regency, with very little, if any thing, less than sovereign power; and tho' that lasted not three years, and was a most glorious regency, yet they did not at that time exactly follow the precedent: They appointed, 'tis true, the bishop of Winchester sole regent, but they bridled his power by appointing a chief justiciary whom he could not remove; and the disputes between these two had like to have thrown the nation into confusion. The next minority, which was a minority made by usurpation and murder, was that of Edward III. and then the parliament was so far from following the former precedent, that they appointed a council of regency without any regent. In the third minority, meaning that of Richard II. three joint regents were appointed, with a council of regency; and this precedent was again departed from in the next minority, that of Henry VI. when two protectors with a council of regency were appointed, but the two protectors were not joint but separate, as one of them was to act only in the absence of the other. In the minority of Edward V. no regency at all was legally appointed; and in the minority of Edward VI. a new model of government was made, quite different from any of the former; for a coun-

cil of regency was appointed without any regent, and that council of regency subjected to the advice, that is to say, the government of another council.

Thus, Sir, every precedent has in time past been different from the former, and it will probably be so in time to come. Nay, I think it must be so; for in every future minority, the particular circumstances of the nation, and the particular characters as well as condition of the chief persons then in being, must be considered; therefore nothing can be more absurd than to say, that a general rule ought or can in such cases be established. I shall grant, that in most of our past minorities, a council of regency was appointed; and it was then necessary, as often as an usurpation was to be apprehended; because annual parliaments were not then usual or necessary; but as they are now absolutely necessary, a few new limitations upon the regent, or an annual regency, may be sufficient, without a council of regency, even when there is the greatest danger of an usurpation; for that a council of regency will create faction, and that faction, by weakening our government, is productive of many misfortunes, seems to me so certain from the nature of things, that I shall not enter into an altercation with the learned gentleman, whether our misfortunes during the minorities of Richard II. and Henry VI. proceeded from the factions in our councils of regency, or from some other cause. That there were other causes I do not doubt, but what was the principal cause, it is not now possible to determine. One thing we are sure of, that the nation did at both those times meet with very signal misfortunes, and this ought to be a caution to us, not to set up again any such sort of government, if it can possibly be avoided.

But, Sir, by this bill we are not only going to establish such a sort of go-

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government, but we are going to make it unalterable, even tho' it should be found to be attended with faction and confusion; for by a clause in this bill it is proposed to be enacted, that whosoever shall advise, promote, or assist in any matter or thing to be pass'd or done, for setting aside, changing or varying the method of government settled by this act, shall incur the penalties of premunire. If this clause should be passed into a law, I appeal to gentlemen, whether it will not be very dangerous, if not impossible, to attempt any amendment or alteration of this law even by parliament; for every one knows, that it is scarcely possible to expect success in any motion or proposition to either house of parliament without a previous concert; and every one assisting in such a previous concert will thereby incur the penalties of premunire: Nay, if any member of either house should make a motion or proposition in parliament for altering or amending this law, he will *ipso facto* incur the penalties of premunire, and will certainly be made to suffer them, should his motion or proposition be rejected.

Sir, I have often heard parliaments called the wisdom of the British nation, but, I believe no preceding parliament ever assumed the character of such infallibility; and I cannot think we have any greater reason than our predecessors to assume that character; for, I believe, we have hardly passed one act, since we had a being, but what was found to stand in need of some alteration, amendment, or explanation, before the very next session. Why then should we assume such a character upon this occasion? Why should we suppose, that this act, if it should ever take place, may not be found to want some alteration? If it should, he will be a bold undertaker, that shall advise or concur in any such attempt, however necessary it may appear; because, should the attempt be defeated, as the most rea-

sonable may be, he becomes liable to the penalties of being put out of the king's protection, and of forfeiting his lands, tenements, goods, and chattels. Therefore, Sir, if no other amendment should be agreed to, I hope, that when this clause comes to be considered in the committee, the projectors of this bill will give up their pretence to infallibility, and admit of the word, *lawfully*, being inserted in this clause by way of amendment.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema.

Juv.

S I R,

MURDERS, robberies, &c. being now arrived to that degree, as to render it hazardous to travel the highways, and almost unsafe to walk the streets; it is become highly necessary to consider, how such crimes may be crush'd, and such cruelties prevented.

Some have, with reason, propos'd softening the laws, and making them more mild, and adequate to the different degrees of injustice; others are for increasing the pains and penalties, and endeavouring to extirpate such iniquities by severer punishments. But it is, surely, a vain attempt to put a stop to such crimes by the halter; the nation may thereby be depopulated, but never amended. If we would really prevent such intolerable disorders, we should, like skilful physicians, remove the cause of them, and not vainly fight against the effects. To know the true cause of the distemper, is the first and surest step towards its cure: Nor is there any great sagacity required in finding out the cause; for what can it be otherways owing to, but that general corruption and immorality, which has for some years past been

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so sedulously propagated thro' the kingdom? Constant experience demonstrates, that example always prevails over precept. When, therefore, the lower classes of mankind see their superiors wallowing in luxury and corruption, can it be supposed that they will be honest, frugal, and industrious? Mankind in general do indeed seldom pay a willing obedience to those laws, which the law-makers themselves do not observe.

If a sot should preach up sobriety, or a common prostitute chastity; will not their practice make more proselytes than their precepts? It is rolling the stone of Sisyphus, or washing the Ethiopian white, to inculcate virtue with the mouth of vice. The necessity of reformation is not more clear and evident, than where it ought to begin. That community must, of natural consequence, tend apace to the most calamitous confusion, where the whole machine of government turns upon the wheels of corruption; where gold gives sanction to the vilest crimes, and little villains must submit to suffer, that great ones may be more at ease.

In all well regulated commonwealths justice will ever be impartially administered, nor the rich suffer'd to tyrannize over the poor. Justice is the chief band of human society; and whenever that is once thoroughly perverted, the band is broke, and men are let loose, like wild beasts, to prey upon one another.

How miserable must any nation be, where luxury and corruption are so far encouraged, that the vices of the people are deemed necessary for the support of the state! Where a corrupt faction impoverish the kingdom to enrich themselves, and by reducing the people to poverty, and setting them such shameful examples of immorality, not only seduce, but almost compel them to commit the most atrocious crimes.

Every nation that would be happy, must be virtuous; and all rulers, who

expect their laws to be revered and obey'd, should themselves, first of all, reverence and obey the laws of God. They who constitute the laws of a commonwealth should, of all others, be most careful in observing them; and, above all, they ought most religiously to keep inviolate the fundamental and constitutional laws of the kingdom; for those laws are the people's property: Which when they break, they rob every individual, and set a most pernicious pattern for general injustice.

They that preach up one thing, and practise another; they that make good laws, and do themselves break them, act, in some measures, like the French and Spaniards; who give us good words, and fair professions of friendship; yet, at the same time, commit against us the highest acts of hostility; as at Nova Scotia, the Neutral islands, in the American seas, and on the coast of Africa; where they destroy our colonies, detain our islands, rob our merchants, and ruin our settlements.

But that which hurts us more than all foreign enemies, is our domestick luxury and corruption: Even while we feel all the pressures of poverty, and every thing we eat, or drink, or wear, carries with it some mark of our misery, and should incite us to some honest endeavours to remove them; yet we let our luxury increase with our poverty, and, like abandoned spendthrifts, when brought to the last bag, we more profusely lavish away the little left.

I am, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE piece sign'd *Astafotes*, published in your excellent Magazine for Jan. last, p. 23, I see is well received by the ingenious authors of the Candid Disquisitions, and thought worthy

worthy of a place, in their Appeal to common reason and candour, &c. part 2d, p. 235, tho' no further intended for their service, than as it is in common for the service of truth; a further evidence to me, that they desire only the prevailing thereof:—A I therefore am verily persuaded of the truth of their marginal reflection on my opinion, of there being amongst the many useful and right things proposed by them, some of a very ill tendency, viz. “That they for certain never intended any such.”—This B I believe as firmly, as I believe that they would in effect be so:—The particulars meant, (tho' not specified in that letter, because not needful to the end in view therein, and which is set forth in its conclusion) had been before exhibited by me, under the name of *Phileleutherus*, in the Monthly Miscellany, in Nov. 1749, referred to by them, p. 209 of their Appeal to, &c. part 2d; and were,—The obliging *all* the clergy to the use of a printed, authorized comment;—The catechising instead of preaching D every Sunday in the afternoon, and beginning afresh every year;—and the being oblig'd to read a prepared homily, instead of a sermon of their own, on the other part of the day, every Sunday.—And these obligations to be alike extended to the ingenious, and the stupid; the lazy, and industrious, &c.—my reasons against all which I there gave, and the observations then made by me, are, in their reference, ingenuously acknowledged to be of moment, and to deserve consideration: I doubt not, F therefore, but to find from them, in regard hereto, all that fairness, which I at first expected, and which they have further promised in the above-mentioned marginal reflection, in case of any undesignedly hurtful proposals, that “When such things are speci- G fied, and the objections to them fairly propos'd, they will take them under fresh consideration, and attend them, as far as they can, thro' all their consequences; not solicitous about the

issue, so long as truth is discovered, and every thing set to right, that may happen to be wrong.” Let them but keep to these professions, and they cannot fail to gain, in time, the attention and good wishes of all friends to religion and truth. I think it but justice to them, and to myself, to give this eclaircissement as to the passage which occasioned this marginal reflection of theirs; and to assure them, that I would no more oppose any proposal of theirs, that I did not sincerely think wrong, than they would make it, if they knew it to be so; nor do I desire ever to charge any thing with being such, without offering my reasons to consideration; but am assuredly with them, so far as I apprehend C truth to be so:—As to the hint they are pleas'd to give, of the service I might be of, in entering more thoroughly, with the same impartiality, into this subject, I must observe, that much besides impartiality is needful, tho' nothing can be more so, to qualify for such an undertaking; and I hope to see it engag'd in, by some one more equal to it in all respects;—at least, I shall not venture on it, so long as there is any prospect of that being the case. Thus much I should be glad those E worthy gentlemen knew; and should therefore be greatly oblig'd to you, if you would favour this with a place in your Magazine, where it cannot fail to be seen by them. I am,

June 20, Your most oblig'd
1751. Old Correspondent,
Phileleutherus Astafotes.

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.*

What toils they shar'd, what martial works
they wrought, [they fought;
What seas they measur'd, and what fields
All past before him in remembrance dear;
Thought follows thought, and tear succeeds
to tear. POPE'S HOMER.

S I R,

T H A T our success, in the late
land war, fell infinitely short
of

of our expectations, is a truth so well known, that it need not be expatiated upon here. Various have been the opinions, with regard to the causes of our miscarriage, and many pieces have been writ upon that subject. All these I have perused; but A all with faint satisfaction, in comparison of that I receiv'd, in reading a pamphlet just printed, intitled, *A brief Narrative of the late Campaigns in Germany and Flanders, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament*; an extract from which you printed, in your *last Magazine*, p. 263. The very curious and interesting particulars told in the pamphlet in question, leaves no room to doubt, but that the author knew all the springs of action; and the manner in which he has drawn up his narrative, proves him C to be an excellent writer.

Speaking of the necessity of our embarking in the last war, he proceeds thus.—“If then the steps taken by England, at these junctures, have ever been approved of because of their necessity, this last war is D surely intitled to more approbation, because, undertaken on the same principle of self-preservation, it was called for by more urgent necessity. The branches, at these periods, were in danger of being lopped off; but now the ax was laid to the root of the tree itself, which in its fall must have crushed us also. And therefore we were called upon, by self-preservation, to put our shoulders to it, to prop and support it; and more so, since France had fomented the quarrel between us and Spain, and pushed it to that F pass, that they even sent a fleet to the West-Indies to guard and assist the Spaniards, and to support them in that unjust breach of their treaties.”

Speaking of our inactivity under the late marshal W—e in Flanders, he adds:—“The French saw us de- G tach, to defend the canal of Bruges, after that contributions had been drawn from beyond it. They insulted us with their parties even to our

very noses; one of which had well nigh carried off the old marshal from his quarters; but which were, I suppose, discouraged from attempting any more an enterprize that would have been, if successful, most prejudicial to themselves. And when we left their country, loaded alike with glory and with spoils, they saw us march, in order of battle, to attack count Saxe behind Pont Espierre, above three days after we heard of his being there, with only half his forces, and two days after he had left it; and then retire ingloriously into winter quarters.—A campaign so glaringly mismanaged, obliged the commanders, who could not vindicate it from blame, to throw it on each other. Their recriminations succeeded, if not their apologies; for the world was pretty well convinced they were all in fault. As our superiority this campaign evinces the truth I would establish; that we had the means in our power of finishing the war, with as much glory as we had begun it with wisdom, if they had been properly used; so doth the inferiority of the enemy furnish us with another truth no less material: For, as their inferiority was occasioned by the detachments necessary to defend Alsace from the arms of E prince Charles, it shews that France is not able to make head against such an alliance, if attack'd with vigour on all hands.”

“Tho' the misfortunes of this campaign [1746,] were owing to the cause I have mentioned; yet they were, with no little industry, imputed to the mismanagement of prince Charles. That his place might be supplied by another, it was necessary he should be deemed unfit for it. His late defeats from the Prussians gained the easier credit to the charge of incapacity brought against him, in spite of all his great actions. Nor was that all: His private character was called in aid to depreciate his publick; and he was,

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accused of drunkenness, with as little reason as of incapacity. The end proposed was answered. A new general was provided in the ****
 ** *****, whose victory at C——n had confirmed the opinion, that the defeat at Fontenoy had A really been occasioned by the Dutch ; and who flatter'd himself, and the world, with a continuance of his good fortune against the French. And good fortune now seemed to depend upon him ; for every obstacle had been removed, which had been B supposed (hitherto) to have obstructed it. Numbers had not been complained of last year, when even the Dutch distinguished themselves : And these numbers were considerably augmented now."

The author thus touches on our preparations, previous to the battle of Lafeldt. — " Every preceding error was now to be redressed ; and every step that the enemy had taken to our disadvantage was to be imitated. And as the French had drawn manifest advantage from taking the D field early, and before us, we began to get the start of them in that particular ; but were very soon taught by experience, that the opposite of wrong is not always right. For the train of artillery being embarked, and the army being encamped, and E marched towards Antwerp to besiege it ; we were scarce got into the field, but our dreams of glory vanished. For before we had marched above half way thither, it was found we could proceed no farther, for want of subsistence ; having forgot to provide F carriages to convey our forage to us. So there we remain'd on the bleak and barren heaths, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and the derision of the enemy ; who, as if he affected to despise us, continued to keep his army in quarters for a G long while afterwards."

At the same time that our author is so very severe on many of our commanders, he bestows the highest

elogiums on general Ligonier, " who (says he) Curtius-like, sacrificed himself to save the army, by leaping into the gulph, with what was most valuable in it.—Yet this attack was openly condemned in our army, before Ligonier's return from captivity in that of the enemy. The honour of saving the army was envied him, by those who had reaped none themselves. But the service was too glaring not to establish its own merit ; nor was the testimony of the enemy wanting, to acknowledge and admire what had checked their pursuit."

Thus, Sir, have I given you a few sketches of this excellent pamphlet ; to which I refer you, and all such of your readers, as are desirous of being made fully acquainted with the causes why the British laurel faded so much during the late war ; and am,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,
 V E R A X.

Two Volumes, in Octavo, have been lately printed, of Poems on several Occasions, by the late Mrs. Leapor, of Brackley in Northamptonshire ; the one published in 1749, and the other last Month. They were printed by Subscription, for the Benefit of her surviving Father, a Gardener in that Country. She died in the 24th Year of her Age. And as it is very extraordinary, that a Country Girl, without the Advantages of Education, should be capable of such Productions, our Readers cannot but be pleased with some Account of her, which we shall extract from a Letter written by a Gentlewoman to John —, Esq; and prefixed to the second Volume. After relating how she came first acquainted with her, which was not till about 14 Months before her Death, and some Circumstances of less frequent Visits, she goes on thus :

FROM this time to that of her death, few days passed, in which I did not either see or hear from her ;

her; for she gave me the pleasure of seeing all her poems as soon as they were finished. And tho' I never was extremely fond of poetry; and don't pretend to be a judge of it, there was something so peculiarly pleasing to my taste in almost every thing she wrote, that I could not but be infinitely pleased with such a correspondent.

Nor did I admire her in her poetical capacity only; but the more I was acquainted with her, the more I saw reason to esteem her for those virtuous principles, and that goodness of heart and temper, which so visibly appeared in her; and I was so far from thinking it a condescension to cultivate an acquaintance with a person in her station, that I rather esteemed it an honour to be called a friend to one in whom there appeared such a true greatness of soul, as with me far outweighed all the advantages of birth and fortune. Nor do I think it possible for any body that was as well acquainted with her as myself, to consider her as a mean person.

I have sent a list of the poems that were wrote since I was acquainted with her; which, I think, will shew the quickness of her genius, especially when it is considered how much she was engaged in her father's affairs, and the business of his house, in which she had nobody to assist her.

This, you may imagine, was some mortification to a person of her turn; yet she was always chearful: And as she wanted none of the necessaries of life, expressed herself thankful for that. Her chief ambition seemed to be, to have such a competency as might leave her at liberty to enjoy the company of a friend, and indulge her scribbling humour (as she called it) when she had a mind, without inconvenience or interruption.

I could not see how much she was straitened in point of time for her writing, without endeavouring to remove the difficulty; and therefore

proposed a subscription to some of my acquaintance; which I hoped might be a means of doing it. And here, Sir, I must gratefully acknowledge your kind assistance, without which I am sensible all my endeavours had been ineffectual; but thro' your good nature I had the pleasure to see it brought into a promising way before the death of the author; who unfortunately did not live to receive that benefit by it, which has since accrued to her father.

B I one day shewed her an old manuscript pastoral of Mr. Newton's, in blank verse; with which she seemed much pleased, and desired leave to take it home with her, and amuse herself with putting some parts of it, that she most liked, into rhyme. She did so; and in my opinion so greatly altered and improved them, that when the papers were first sent to you, in order to be printed, I said I thought there was no occasion for mentioning Mr. Newton's name: But she would not consent to have them put in her book without that distinction; and indeed had no occasion to adopt other peoples productions.

Deceit and insincerity of all kinds she abhorred; and (if I may be allowed to give my opinion) I really believe, what she wrote upon serious and divine subjects, proceeded from the inmost sentiments of her heart; which I take to be one great reason of their appearing so extremely natural and beautiful.

As an instance of her uncommon manner of thinking, give me leave to acquaint you with a discourse that passed between us, when the proposal for a subscription was on foot. I very gravely told her, I thought we must endeavour to find out some great lady to be her patroness, and desired her to prepare a handsome dedication.

"But pray, what am I to say in this same dedication?"

Oh, a great many fine things, certainly. But

But, Madam, I am not acquainted with any great lady, nor like to be.

No matter for that; it is but your supposing your patroness to have as many virtues as other people's always have: You need not fear saying too much; and I must insist upon it."

She really seemed shocked, and said, "But, dear madam, could you in good earnest approve of my sitting down to write an encomium upon a person I know nothing of, only because I might hope to get something by it?—No, Mira!"

She always called it being idle, and indulging her whimsical humour, when she was employ'd in writing the humorous parts of her poems; and nothing could pique her more than peoples imagining she took a great deal of pains, or spent a great deal of time, in such compositions; or that she set much value upon them.

She told me, that most of them were wrote when cross accidents happened to disturb her, purely to divert her thoughts from dwelling upon what was disagreeable; and that it generally had the intended effect, by putting her in a good humour.

I must now come to the melancholy scene of her death; which, to my inexpressible concern, happened on Nov. 12, 1746, and was occasioned by the measles.

A day or two before her departure, while her senses remained perfect, she desired to speak to me alone; and after the warmest expressions of gratitude for my goodness to her, as she called it, continued, as near as I can remember, in this manner.

"But I have still one favour to beg of you.—I find I am going.—I always loved my father; but I feel it now more than ever.—He is growing into years.—My heart bleeds to see the concern he is in; and it would be the utmost satisfaction to me, if I could hope any thing of

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mine could contribute to his comfortable subsistence in his old age: I therefore beg you to take the key of my bureau; and, if any thing is to be made of my poor papers, that you will, for my sake, endeavour to promote a subscription for his benefit, which you so kindly have proposed for mine."

They must have had harder hearts than mine, that could have refused to comply with such a request. I promised to do the best I could (with which she seemed satisfied); and have endeavoured to perform it to the utmost of my power.

Since I received your letter, I have applied to Mr. Leapor for what information he could give me relating to his daughter.

He tells me, she was born at Marston St. Lawrence in this county, on Feb. 26, 1722, at which time he was gardener to the late judge Blencowe, and continued five years in the family; and then removed with his wife and this only daughter to Brackley, where she spent the remaining part of her life.

She was bred up under the care of a pious and sensible mother, who died about four years before her.

He informs me, she was always fond of reading every thing that came in her way, as soon as she was capable of it; and that when she had learnt to write tolerably, which, as he remembers, was at about 10 or 11 years old, she would often be scribbling, and sometimes in rhyme; which her mother was at first pleased with: But finding this humour increase upon her as she grew up, when she thought her capable of more profitable employment, she endeavoured to break her of it; and that he likewise, having no taste for poetry, and not imagining it could ever be any advantage to her, joined in the same design: But finding it impossible to alter her natural inclination, he had of late desisted, and left her more at liberty.

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He says, she never had any intimate companion, except one agreeable young woman in this town, whom she mentions in her poem upon Friendship, by the name of Fidelia; and that she always chose to spend her leisure hours in writing and reading, rather than in those diversions which young people generally chuse; insomuch that some of the neighbours that observed it, expressed their concern, lest the girl should over-study herself, and be mopish. But to me she always appeared rather gay than melancholy.

In the second Volume are several of her Letters, some humorous, others serious; all very extraordinary for one in her Circumstances. Among the rest, the following discovers so much good Sense, and such exquisite Sentiments of Humanity, that we doubt not of its being acceptable to our Readers.

Sent to a Lady, in the Illness of that Lady's Mother.

Dear Madam,

I CAN find no excuse for sending you a parcel of nonsense to other day, but ignorance of your mother's condition: I am too well acquainted with your mother's temper, not to feel for you in your present circumstances: And, if I was mistress of any tolerable eloquence, would endeavour to reconcile your spirits to what must certainly happen to you, to me, and to all mankind, viz. a separation from our friends, at least so far as concerns our present life and enjoyments. I, who cannot boast of a heart so susceptible and delicate as yours, have at least felt the strength of nature in the parting pang; and can assure you from experience, that (to a soul capable of strong ideas) the apprehension of this formidable evil is more terrible than its real approach; though I hope there is no immediate danger: But I would prepare

you for the worst: And, if my arguments are silly, they proceed from a well-meant sincerity. In spite of all our sorrow for the loss of a good and worthy person, there is a consolation that will shine thro' the cloud, and reproach our grief, as proceeding from a self-interested motive. This consideration, with the help of time, is a great allay to this afflicting passion. To say you have enjoyed a parent much longer than you could probably expect, is nothing to the purpose: We know habitual converse makes the link more strong; and it is easier to part with a friend at nineteen, while we are full of aspiring hopes, and gay desires, than at a riper age.

All this is nature; yet it is not reason. If, amidst that whirl of passion, in which the soul, at such a time, is usually engaged, we had power to reflect, we should think in another manner.

Another aggravating circumstance, which I know presents itself to your imagination, is this: That your last friend is now at stake; that in her you lose all the tenderness of a relation; at least, all that is worthy to be called so. This is true. And I cannot tell how to reconcile you to this misfortune better, than to set before you the pictures of numberless miserable orphans, exposed in their tender years to hunger and cruelty. But these examples seem too wide to make any great impression upon your mind. We will therefore leave the wretched, and turn our eyes to those who are more properly styled the unhappy. If it might be allowed to make the comparison, our conditions, in this place, seem a little parallel: But should I survive my parent, the event would be very different. You lose a fond parent, that doats upon you, and all the tender comforts that flow from her; I lose both that, and all the necessities of life; left naked and defenceless, without friend, and without

out dependence; with a weak and indolent body to provide for its own subsistence; and a restless mind, racked with unprofitable invention. This is no very pleasing prospect; but I seldom dwell long upon it.

I am now to beg pardon for this long epistle. Dear Madam, if you find I can be of any use, this whole frame, such as it is, is at your service at any hour.

That you may not want these consolations, but long enjoy health, happiness, and a mother, shall be not only the wish, but the prayer, of

Your humble servant,

M I R A.

I must recommend to you the preservation of your own health; and should be glad, if it was in my power to do more than wish you well.

The following expresses such truly noble, christian and humane Sentiments, and gives us such an idea of the cruel, unchristian Spirit of the bigotted Roman Clergy, that we could not forbear inserting it.

Letter from the King of Prussia to Prince Scaffgofch, Bishop of Breslau, concerning the Grievances of the Protestants of Hungary.

YOUR dilection must, doubtless, have been informed, as we have been already, of the prosecutions the protestants of Hungary have suffered for some time past; and how, in violation of treaties concluded with them by the mediation of foreign powers, their churches have been successively wrested from them under the most frivolous pretexts. You cannot but be likewise acquainted with the rigorous proceedings against them, and how their adversaries daily study to molest them in their private domestick life; so that one is almost tempted to believe, that nothing else is intended by this way of dealing, but to drive them to despair, and force them to take such courses as may afford a colour and pretext to come to a resolution to exterminate them entirely.

Tho' we have no engagements nor connections with those people, and that, on the contrary, the remembrance of their excessive animosity against us, during the late troubles, has hindered them from complaining to us of their miserable situation, and imploring our intercession; and tho' we ourselves, if swayed only by political views, ought rather to feel a secret satisfaction, than be sorry, at seeing ourselves so amply revenged for the bitter spirit with which they did then act against us: Nevertheless, we have been so sensibly affected with the wretched fate of so many innocent people, and persons of merit, that, out of pure compassion for their sufferings, we could wish to be able to contribute in

any shape to their relief. We would not have delayed making an attempt for this purpose at the court of Vienna, had we not been diverted from it, by the ill success of the instances of that court's best friends and allies on this head: In consequence of which we had too much room to infer, that those powers, to whom the said court lies under such great obligations, not having been able to bring her into favourable sentiments concerning the article in question, our instances must needs be much less regarded, and might, moreover, only contribute to increase the misfortunes of those poor people, by giving some colour to what has been so often laid to their charge, viz. endeavouring by indirect ways and unwarrantable means to obtain the assistance of a foreign power.

Another consideration that has confirmed us in the resolution not to apply to the said court, is, that we are well informed, that the empress, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose greatness of soul the world is well acquainted with, is not so much the cause of these persecutions, as the Roman-catholick clergy of Hungary, who daily manifest a fixed resolution to make an end, once for all, of the protestants of that kingdom; which point they pursue with so much eagerness and cruelty, that this wise princess, thro' political motives, lest she should disoblige them, finds herself under a necessity rather to stifle her truly maternal affection and tenderness for all her subjects in general, than oppose, with authority, the enterprizes of the clergy, who aim at the total ruin of her faithful subjects of the protestant religion. It is impossible for any rational Roman Catholick to read, without indignation, the piece lately published by the bishop of Vespriin against the protestants, in which, not content with rendering them odious to his sovereign, he lays down, under the shadow of dogmatical truths, such principles as are most capable of dissolving the bands of civil society.

Matters standing thus, a thought occurred to us, that, supposing there was yet any hopes of saving from imminent ruin, innocent people of the same communion as ourselves, it would be proper to go to the very source of their calamity, in getting transmitted to the Roman-catholick clergy of Hungary, the effects of our solicitude, and properly representing to them, but still in a manly and vigorous way, the injustice of the persecutions hitherto exercised against the protestants; in order to make them sensible, how far the glory and majesty of the sovereign are concerned in, and sullied by, such proceedings; and let them see what may one day result therefrom, to the disadvantage and prejudice of her fame, so

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justly

justly established in other respects, if it should happen that, under her reign, and under the sanction of her name, the very people, who, in the most dangerous conjunctures, gave the strongest proofs of an inviolable attachment, even to the sacrificing their lives and fortunes for the interest of their sovereign, should have no other reward for their loyalty than the loss of their dearest and most valuable rights and privileges, and be thereby driven to the highest pitch of rage and despair. How would the breast of every impartial man be fired with indignation against the clergy of Hungary, if they should be seen to maintain the principles lately advanced by one of their members? And to what dangers would not those principles expose him, if, in those vicissitudes and revolutions, of which the Almighty is the arbiter, that, or any other country attached to the Roman church, should fall to the share, and pass into the hands of a master of another communion, that had been slandered and abused beyond measure; especially, if that new master, and those of his communion, agreeable to the indisputable right of reprisals, should take it into his head to retort those principles upon the Hungarian clergy, and treat them accordingly?

We don't know any person more capable than your dilection to insinuate all these things in a proper manner to the said clergy, and we the more confidently charge you with the business, as we have had the satisfaction to perceive, on several occasions, that your attachment to your church does not at all contract your sentiments of humanity, nor make you less observant of the principal duties of all religions, and that you are moreover extremely averse to the superstitious prejudice, That it is a sacred law to propagate divine truths by acts of injustice. And so great is our confidence in you, that we cannot doubt but you will exert all your prudence and address in executing this commission, however thorny and perplexing it may appear to your dilection, and bring it to a happy issue, without prejudice to any persons, according to our intentions, our hopes, and wishes.

Your dilection will thereby do us a most agreeable service. And in conducting this affair to the desired end, which we don't propose you should be any way answerable for, you will greatly increase our satisfaction, and the merit you have acquired with us. Whereupon we shall expect in due time a faithful and punctual report from your dilection, &c.

Signed FREDERICK.

In answer to this letter, the bishop of Breslau said, That for his part he had always been of opinion, that the church ought to behave with patience and lenity

towards dissenters, and heartily wished to see the protestants of Hungary delivered from the hardships they suffer merely on the score of religion; but could not make any representations to the Roman-catholic clergy of that kingdom, nor write in particular to the bishop of Vespriin, because he was pretty sure they would not vouchsafe him an answer. Wherefore he thought best to send the contents of his Prussian majesty's letter to Rome, and solicit the Pope to employ his authority in behalf of the said persecuted protestants, &c.

And from Rome we were informed, that the bishop of Breslau's remonstrances have been favourably received, the Pope judging that the equity and humanity with which those of his communion are treated in the Prussian dominions, calls upon him to give that monarch all the satisfaction that lies in his power.

From the RAMBLER, July 2.

Of the annual Recessions into the Country.

AT this time of universal migration, when almost every one, considerable enough to attract regard, has retired, or is preparing, with all the earnestness of distress, to retire into the country; when nothing is to be heard but the hopes of a speedy departure, or the complaints of involuntary delay; I have often been tempted to enquire what happiness is to be gained, or what inconvenience is to be avoided, by this stated recession. Of the birds of passage, some follow the summer, and some the winter, because they live upon sustenance, which only summer or winter can supply; but of the annual flight of human rovers it is much harder to assign the reason, because they do not appear either to find or seek any thing, which is not equally afforded by the town and country.

I believe, indeed, that many of these fugitives may have heard of men, whose continual wish was for the quiet of retirement, who watched every opportunity to steal away from observation, to forsake the crowd, and delight themselves with the society of solitude. There is, indeed, scarcely any writer, who has not celebrated the happiness of rural privacy, and delighted himself and his reader with the melody of birds, the whisper of groves, and the murmur of rivulets; nor any man eminent for extent of capacity, or greatness of exploits, that has not left behind him some memorials of lonely wisdom, and silent dignity.

But almost all absurdity of conduct arises from the imitation of those, whom we cannot resemble. Those who thus testified their weariness of crowds and hurry, and hasted with so much eagerness to the leisure

sure of retreat, were either men overwhelmed with the pressure of difficult employments, harrassed with importunities, and distracted with multiplicity, or men wholly engrossed by speculative sciences, who having no other end of life but to learn and teach, found their searches interrupted by the common commerce of civility, and their reasonings disjointed by frequent interruptions. Such men might reasonably wish for that ease and convenience, which their condition allowed them to find only in the country. The statesman, who devoted the greater part of his time to the publick, was desirous of keeping the remainder in his own power; the general, ruffled with dangers, wearied with labours, and stunned with acclamations, gladly snatched an interval of silence and relaxation; the naturalist was unhappy where the works of nature were not always before him; the reasoner could adjust his systems only where his mind was free from the intrusion of outward objects.

Such examples of solitude very few of those who are now hastening from the town, have any pretensions to plead in their own justification, since they cannot pretend either weariness of labour, or desire of knowledge. They purpose nothing more than to quit one scene of idleness for another, and after having trifled in publick to sleep in secrecy. The utmost that they can hope to gain is the change of ridiculousness to obscurity, and the privilege of having fewer witnesses to a life of folly. He who is not sufficiently important to be disturbed in his pursuits, but spends all his hours according to his own inclination, and has more hours than his mental faculties enable him to fill either with enjoyments or desires, can have nothing to demand of shades and valleys.

There are, however, pleasures and advantages in a rural situation, which are not confined to philosophers and heroes. The freshness of the air, the verdure of the woods, the paint of the meadows, and the unexhausted variety which summer scatters over the earth, may easily give delight to an unlearned spectator. It is not necessary that he who looks with pleasure on the colours of a flower, should study the principles of vegetation, or that the Ptolemaick and Copernican system should be compared, before the light of the sun can gladden, or its warmth invigorate. Novelty is itself a source of gratification, and Milton justly observes, that to him who has been long pent up in cities, no rural object can be presented, which will not glad some of his senses with refreshment.

Yet even these easy pleasures are missed

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by the greater part of those, who waste their summer in the country. Should any man pursue his acquaintance to their retreats, he would find few of them listening to Philomel, loitering in woods, or plucking daisies, catching the healthy gale of the morning, or watching the gentle convulsions of declining day. Some will be discovered at a window, by the road side, rejoicing when a new cloud of dust gathers toward them, as at the approach of a momentary supply of conversation, and a short relief from the tediousness of unideal vacancy. Others are placed in the adjacent villages, where they look only upon houses, as in the rest of the year, with no change of objects, but what a remove to any new street in London might have given them. The same set of acquaintances still settle together, and the form of life is no otherwise diversified than by doing the same things in a different place. They pay and receive visits in the usual form, they frequent the walks in the morning, they deal cards at night, they attend to the same tattle, and dance with the same partners; nor can they, at their return to their former habitation, congratulate themselves on any other advantage, than that they have passed their time like others of the same rank, and have the same right to talk of the happiness and beauty of the country, of happiness which they never felt, and beauty which they never regarded.

To be able to procure its own entertainments, and to subsist upon its own stock, is not the prerogative of every mind. There are, indeed, understandings so fertile and comprehensive, that they can always feed reflection with new supplies, and suffer nothing from the preclusion of adventitious amusements, as some cities have within their own walls enclosed ground enough to feed their inhabitants in a siege. But others live only from day to day, and must be constantly enabled, by foreign supplies, to keep out the encroachments of languor and stupidity. Such could not indeed be blamed for hovering within the reach of their usual pleasures, more than any other animal for not quitting its native element, were not their faculties contracted by their own fault. But let not those who go into the country, merely because they dare not be left alone at home, boast their love of nature or their qualification for solitude, nor pretend that they receive instantaneous infusions of wisdom from the dryads, and are able, when they leave smoke and noise behind, to act, or think, or reason for themselves.

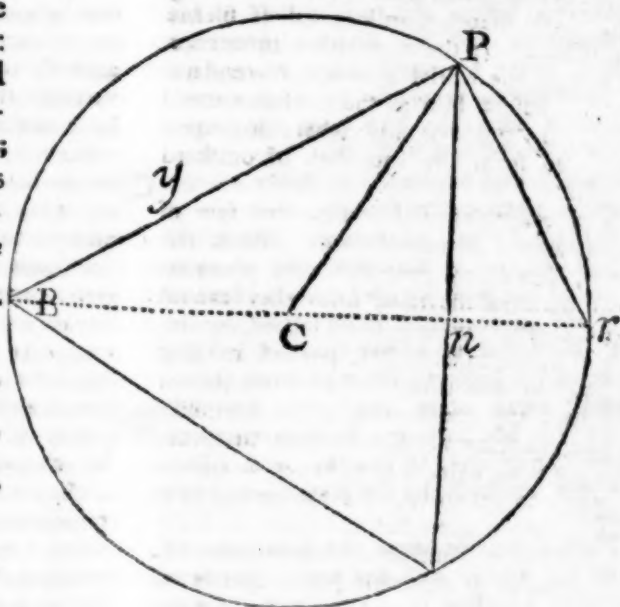
Solution

Solution of the first Arithmetical Question in Mag. for April, p. 176.

LET x , y , and z be the digits; then $2y = x + z$, and $3y =$ the sum of the digits. Then per question $\frac{100x + 10y + z}{3y} = 53\frac{1}{3}$, and $1605y = 100x + 10y + z$. Hence $z = 100x + 1505y$. Then again, per question, $100z + 10y + x = 100x + 10y + z - 198$; hence, per reduction, $z = x - 2 = 100x + 1505y$, and $2y = \frac{202x - 4}{1505} = 2x - 2 = z + x$. Whence reduced $x = 3$ in the hundred, y z in the tens place, $z = 1\frac{321}{5} = 53\frac{1}{3}$. Again, $123 + 198 = 321$.

Solution of the first Mathematical Question, *ibid.*

DESCRIBE a circle at pleasure; call $CP = Cr = r = a$; the diameter will be $= 2a$. Inscribe an equilateral Δ , call its side y ; having drawn CP and Pr , it's evident that the radius is divided into 2 equal parts Cn and $nr = \frac{a}{2}$, $Br = 2a$, $Br - nr = \frac{3a}{2}$. Then per 47 prop. of the first of Euclid, $y^2 - \frac{9a^2}{4} = \square Pn$. Likewise, $a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} = \square Pn$; $y^2 - \frac{9a^2}{4} = a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}$. Hence $y = \sqrt{3a^2}$.



Cautions concerning MARRIAGE, with a remarkable Story.

THE many misfortunes arising to interrupt the joys, and destroy the peace of conjugal felicity, generally derive their source from not duly weighing beforehand, in what the comforts and conveniencies of matrimony consist. In order to secure, as far as human prudence is capable, happiness in a wedded state, it is, 1st, to be mutually considered, whether the mind of the party we are about to engage with in this important affair, is formed on the principles of virtue; without which the duties of conjugal affection and friendship can never long subsist.

2dly, That riches are not to be looked upon as the only incitement to such an engagement; because, when that is merely the motive, lasting felicity is not to be expected.

3dly, That the charms of a good face, without the beauties of that better part, the mind, should not bewitch us so far, as to entail misery and disquietudes as long as life endures; which is too frequently the case, when appetite is sated.

4thly, It should be the mutual resolution of those, who are about to enter into that state, or are already engaged in it, to confine themselves, according to their station in life, to such sort of pleasures only, which their circumstances will admit of, and which are consistent with the duty of reasonable and virtuous beings.—A contrary behaviour will be attended with dreadful consequences, whereas the conduct above recommended will lead us to true happiness. The following story may serve to illustrate the truth of what is here advanced.

Eugenio was a young gentleman, from the nature of his education addicted to gaiety

gaiety and expence ; which he supported by the assistance of good sense and a plentiful fortune, without injuring his reputation or estate. Having no family of his own, he made a visit to a friend, with a design of passing the summer with him in the country. Sophronia happened to be there at the same time, by the invitation of the lady of the house, with whom she had always been educated. Her person was nothing remarkable, but a sweet disposition and a good natural understanding made her conversation agreeable. Upon his first arrival, Eugenio was too well bred not to shew a particular civility to one so much respected by the family ; and Sophronia knew how to return it by a suitable behaviour. They had not been long acquainted, before the sprightliness of his conversation, and the amiable innocence of hers, begot a mutual desire of rendering themselves agreeable to each other. Eugenio's education had been too ingenuous to harbour a wish that was dishonourable ; and Sophronia willingly encouraged a virtuous inclination, that would be so much for her advantage. She knew he possessed no ill qualities, and thought he would easily be weaned from his love of shew and expence by a more settled way of life. But his desire to live splendid got the better of his passion : He would not throw himself away upon one, who had but 3000*l.* for her portion ; so determined to return immediately to London, and obliterate his fondness by the diversions of the town.

Theana came up about the same time, to spend the winter with her aunt. She was the only daughter of a gentleman of fortune, by whose death she was lately come into the possession of above 15,000*l.* She was determined never to marry a man, who could not support her in the magnificence, that such a fortune might expect ; and for that reason only had refused Euphorbus, a young gentleman bred up to a profession, in which his natural abilities, joined to a steady application, promised him the greatest success. They had long been acquainted, and so perfectly agreeable to each other, that Euphorbus had just reason to hope he should prevail over her desire for grandeur, which was the only failing she possessed : But that passion was predominant ; she was afraid it should be said she had acted imprudently, and that she should not be able to withstand the reflections of the world, for having only one footman behind a chariot and pair, when she might have had half a dozen powdered valets attending her coach and six.

Upon her coming to London, Eugenio

made his addresses among the rest ; and as his fortune enabled him to make a suitable settlement, preliminaries were soon agreed on. Before they had been ten times together, the lawyers were bribed not to be dilatory. Several thousands were expended in plate and jewels. The gay livery and gilded car proclaimed them the happiest couple of the season. But they soon found that happiness did not consist in shew. Little contrarieties of temper were the cause of continual differences ; which, in less than two years, rose to such a height, that they were in a manner parted. To avoid the uneasiness of home, Eugenio publicly indulged himself in his amours ; and Theana was only more private. His money was thrown away at hazard ; hers as religiously devoted to quadrille. He was regardless of the education of his sons, because he was not sure they were his own ; she instructed her daughters in nothing but cards and romances.

But it is time to make some enquiry after the other two. The next winter after her disappointment, Sophronia came to London with her female friend. Euphorbus accidentally fell into her company. Frequent meetings created an acquaintance ; that acquaintance encreased gradually into a mutual esteem ; which, as it was not founded upon interest, but a thorough knowledge of each other, they had good reason to believe would continue. With this prospect they married. The smallness of their fortune was compensated by tenderness and oeconomy. The desire of providing for his children made him double his application to his profession ; and she was in the mean time as agreeably entertained in taking care of their education. He was daily adding to their fortune ; she to their virtue. In the decline of life they retired to a country house and estate, which his profession and her oeconomy had enabled them to buy of Eugenio, whose extravagance and ill management had obliged him to sell part of his estate, as soon as a booby son was old enough to be bribed to cut off the entail. There, in the words of Agamemnon,

*They know a passion still more deeply charming
Than fever'd youth e'er felt ; and that is
love,*

By long experience mellow'd into friendship.

Thus are Euphorbus and Sophronia, by a marriage founded on good sense, possessed of happiness, riches, and reputation ; which Eugenio and Theana have lost by the contrary means.

An Account of the celebrated Poet ALEXANDER POPE, Esq; With his HEAD, engraved from an original Painting.

MR. Alexander Pope was the son of Alexander Pope, of London, Gent. and Adithea, daughter of William Turner, of York, Esq; He was born on June 8, 1688. As he was of a very weakly constitution, he was educated in a private manner, under several learned men, particularly Mr. Deane, a gentleman of the Romish persuasion, which was the religion professed by Mr. Pope's parents, and in which he himself continued, tho' entirely free from the bigotted and persecuting spirit so notorious in that communion; for he bore an universal love and charity to mankind, and had just notions both of civil and religious liberty.

Poeta nascitur, non fit, was verified in him; for his poetical genius discovered it self so early, that when he was but 12 years old, he wrote a little piece in that way, which, by its elegant simplicity of both sentiments and expression, procur'd him many admirers. At 14 he wrote his Polyphemus and Acis, out of the 13th book of Ovid's Metamorphoses; which our readers may see in our Magazine for 1749, p. 568.

It was about that time he had the honour of being admitted to an intimacy with Sir William Trumbul, at East-Hamsted, in Windfor-Forest. For his father having bought an estate at Bingfield, near Sir William's seat, Mr. Pope there translated the 4th book of Statius's Thebaid; which performance not only gain'd him a greater esteem with that gentleman, but drew the attention of the principal poets of the age. Two years after, his reputation was greatly augmented by the publication of his Pastorals, when Sir William Trumbul introduced him to the honour of an acquaintance with the earl of Halifax, the lord Lansdown, Dr. Garth, Mr. Wycherly, Mr. Walsli, Mr. Gay, Mr. Addison, Sir Richard Steele, and Mr. Congreve. And soon after, he settled a correspondence with many learned and poetical gentlemen, who lived at a distance, and were ambitious of being ranked among the number of his admirers.

Mr. Pope's next production was his Messiah*, a sacred poem, in imitation of Virgil's Pollio, and wrote in so masterly a manner, that the best judges have preferred it to that eclogue of the Roman poet. Not long after he published his Windfor-Forest, a work remarkable for fine painting, and particularly for the metamorphosis of a nymph into the river Lodden. In his 24th

year he wrote The Rape of the Lock, in five canto's, with the most delicate strokes of humour exposing the unguarded foibles of the fair. After this appeared his Temple of Fame, altered from Chaucer, and embellished with many noble decorations; and shortly after, his Essay on Criticism, containing the nicest rules to direct the judgment, and the finest observations, enlivened with all the graces of harmony, and so skilfully conducted, that his lines serve at once for precepts and examples.

After several other small pieces, he favoured the publick with a translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, which vastly enlarged his fame, and increased the number of his admirers, whilst the prodigious sale of his works was such a publick testimony paid to his merit, as, at the same time that it made his fortune easy, gave him the greatest reason to be satisfied with himself. Besides these, and a great number of smaller pieces, not mentioned before, he published his Dunciad, one of the severest satires that ever was written; and his Essay on Man, being a kind of system of ethicks, which has all the conciseness of prose, at the same time that it has all the dignity and harmony of verse.

Our poet at first used great precaution in ushering his productions into the world; for he commonly suffered them to appear sometimes for many years, before he gave them the sanction of his name, that he might not venture his reputation till he was sure of applause: But all his prudence could not secure him from envy; the criticks were severe upon him, and some of them basely descended so low as to ridicule his form and shape, he being a little man, and his body lean and crooked. Tho', after all, it must be owned, that the Dunciad, on account of the keenness of the satire, bestowed on many of Mr. Pope's warmest admirers, who had no other fault than an itch of writing, with a genius vastly inferior to his, has tended to cloud his merit, and to cause many to withdraw their esteem, who cannot help admiring him.

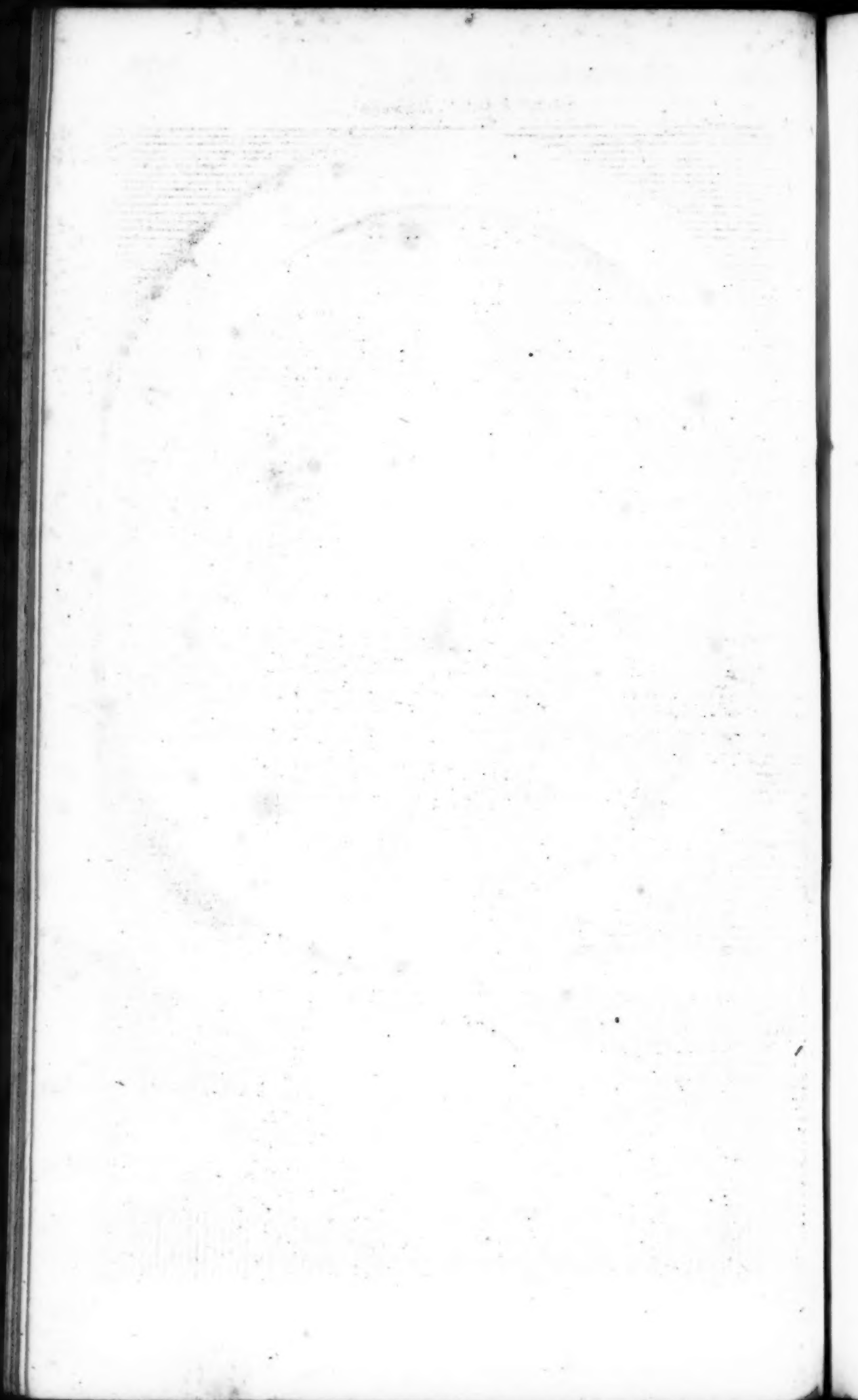
However, Mr. Pope may otherwise be ranked among the best moral writers: He discovers the most noble and exalted sentiments, and a soul free from the bigotry and superstition which fetter little minds; while the tender sense of filial affection, which in one of his poems he expresses for an aged mother, gives a most agreeable idea of the goodness of his heart.

After he had, by his various elegant, masterly, and sublime productions, acquired universal fame, and reaped greater pecuniary advantages from them than any author

* See this sublime poem in our Magazine for 1734, p. 441.

For the London Magazine





author ever did before, he retired in a manner from the world, and enjoyed the happiness and satisfaction of a genteel retreat for many years, at Twickenham in Middlesex, where, after suffering some gradual decays in his constitution, he departed this life on May 30, 1744, in the 56th year of his age.

An Account of the new Edition of Mr. POPE's Works.

A NEW and compleat edition, in nine volumes, of the works of Mr. Pope, except his translation of Homer, being at length published by the learned and ingenious Mr. Warburton, to whom the author, by his will, bequeathed the property of them, we hope a short account of it will be acceptable to the publick. The edition is printed in an exceeding beautiful manner, on a fine paper, ornamented with a great number of elegant copper plates; and the whole works are disposed in the following order.

Vol. I. Contains an advertisement by the editor, giving a particular account of this edition, in which we are told, that the author employed the latter part of his life in preparing a corrected edition of his works, which, with several additional notes in his own hand, were delivered to the editor a little before his death. It contains also Mr. Pope's general Preface, his Pastorals, Messiah, Windsor-Forest, Ode on St. Cecilia's day, Essay on Criticism, Rape of the Lock, and some smaller pieces.

Vol. II. Contains Sappho to Phaon, Eloisa to Abelard, the Temple of Fame, January and May, the Wife of Bath, the first Book of Statius's Thebaid, Fable of Driope, Vertumnus and Pomona, and his imitations of several English poets.

Vol. III. Consists of his Essay on Man, in four epistles, to lord Bolingbroke. The Universal Prayer. Moral Essays, in five epistles, on several subjects. 1. To lord Cobham, on the knowledge and characters of men. 2. To a lady, on the characters of women. 3. To lord Bathurst, on the use of riches. 4. To lord Burlington, on the same subject. 5. To Mr. Addison, occasioned by his dialogue on medals.

Vol. IV. Contains his satires, both those that are original, and those imitated from Horace and Dr. Donne. His epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot stands first, and is called the Prologue to his satires. His two epistles, called 1738, stand last, and are called the Epilogue. To the two satires of Donne is added one never before printed, by Dr. Parnelle. And among the imitations of Horace, that of the second satire of the first book (called Sober Advice) is omitted.

July, 1751.

Vol. V. The Dunciad.

Vol. VI. Contains memoirs of the life, works, and discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus. The Art of Sinking in Poetry. Virgilius Restauratus. Stradling versus Stiles. Memoirs of a Parish Clerk. Of the Poet Laureate. Some Guardians. Preface to Homer's Iliad. Preface to Shakespeare. Epitaphs. The Basset Table, an eclogue, hitherto supposed to be Lady Mary Wortly Montague's. Imitations of Horace, Epistles in verse, and several small pieces never before printed.

Vol. VII, VIII, and IX. Contain his letters, among which a very extraordinary one to the late lord Harvey, with several to Mr. Allen and Mr. Warburton, were never printed before.

To render the account of this edition more compleat, we will take the concluding words of Mr. Warburton's advertisement, prefixed to it.

"On the whole (says he) the advantages of this edition, above the preceding, are these: That it is the first compleat collection that has ever been made of his original writings; that all his principal poems, of early or later date, are given to the publick with his last corrections and improvements; that a great number of his verses are here first printed from the manuscript copies of his principal poems of later date; that many new notes of the author are here added to his poems; and, lastly, that several pieces, both in prose and verse, make now their first appearance before the publick.

The author's life deserves a just volume; and the editor intends to give it. For to have been one of the first poets in the world is but his second praise. He was in a higher class. He was one of the noblest works of God. He was an honest man. A man, who alone possessed more real virtue than, in very corrupt times, needing a satirist like him, will sometimes fall to the share of multitudes.

In this history of his life, which will be printed in the same form with this and every future edition of his works, so as to make a part of them, will be contained a large account of his writings; a critique on the nature, force, and extent of his genius, exemplified from these writings; and a vindication of his moral character exemplified by his more distinguished virtues; his filial piety, his disinterested friendships, his reverence for the constitution of his country, his love and admiration of VIRTUE, and (what was the necessary effect) his hatred and contempt of VICE, his extensive charity to the indigent, his warm benevolence to mankind, his supreme veneration of the Deity, and, above

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all,

all, his sincere belief of revelation. Nor shall his faults be concealed. It is not for the interests of his virtues that they should. Nor indeed could they be concealed, were we so minded, for they *shine thro'* his virtues; no man being more a dupe to the specious appearances of virtue in others. In a word, I mean not to be his panegyrist, but his historian. And may I, when envy and calumny take the same advantage of my absence (for, while I live, I will freely trust it to my life to confute them,) may I find a friend as careful of my honest fame, as I have been of his! Together with his works, he hath bequeathed me his *Dunce*. So that as the property is transferred, I could wish they would now let his memory alone. The veil which death draws over the good is so sacred, that to throw dirt upon the shrine scandalizes even Barbarians. And tho' Rome permitted her slaves to calumniate her best citizens on the day of triumph, yet the same petulancy at their funeral would have been rewarded with execration and a gibbet."

I cannot omit here also a paragraph, which Mr. Warburton has given us from the manuscript copy of Mr. Pope's preface to his first volume of poems, printed in the year 1717, as it is somewhat curious, and has not yet appeared to the publick.

"I am sensible (says Mr. Pope) how difficult it is to speak of one's self with decency: But when a man must speak of himself, the best way is to speak truth of himself, or he may depend upon it others will do it for him. I will therefore make this preface a general confession of all my thoughts of my own poetry, resolving with the same freedom to expose myself, as it is in the power of any other to expose them. In the first place, I thank God and nature, that I was born with a love to poetry; for nothing more conduces to fill up all the intervals of our time, or, if rightly used, to make the whole course of life entertaining: *Cantantes licet usque minus via laedet.*) It is a vast happiness to possess the pleasures of the head, the only pleasures in which a man is sufficient to himself, and the only part of him which, to his satisfaction, he can employ all day long. The Muses are *amicæ omnium horarum*; and, like our gay acquaintance, the best company in the world, as long as one expects no real service from them. I confess, there was a time, when I was in love with myself, and my first productions were the children of self-love upon innocence: I had an epick poem, and panegyricks on all the princes in Europe, and thought myself the greatest genius that ever was. I cannot but regret those delightful

visions of my childhood, which, like the fine colours we see when our eyes are shut, are vanished for ever. Many trials and sad experience have so undeceived me by degrees, that I am utterly at a loss at what rate to value myself. As for fame, I shall be glad of any I can get, and not repine at any I miss; and as for vanity, I have enough to keep me from hanging myself, or even from wishing those hanged who would take it away. It was this that made me write."

From the RAMBLER, July 13.

Character of Mrs. BUSY, the Country Housewife.

MRS. Busy was married at 18, from a boarding-school, where she had passed her time like other ladies, in needlework, with a few intervals of dancing and reading. When she was married, she spent one winter with her husband in London, where, having no idea of any conversation beyond the formalities of a visit, she found nothing to engage her passions; but when she had been one night at court, and two at an opera, and seen the Monument, the tombs, and the Tower, she concluded that London had nothing more to show, and wondered that when women had once seen the world, they could not be content to stay at home. She therefore went willingly to the ancient seat, and for some years studied housewifery under Mr. Busy's mother, with so much assiduity, that the old lady, when she died, bequeathed her a caudle-cup, a soup-dish, two beakers, and a chest of table-linen spun by herself.

Mr. Busy finding the oeconomical qualities of his lady, resigned his affairs wholly into her hands, and devoted his life to his pointers and his hounds. He never visited his estates but to destroy the partridges or foxes, and often committed such devastations in the rage of pleasure, that some of his tenants refused to hold their lands at the usual rent. Mrs. Busy persuaded them to be satisfied, and entreated him to dismiss his dogs, with many exact calculations of the ale drank by his companions, and the corn consumed by the horses, and remonstrances against the insolence of the huntsman, and the frauds of the groom. The huntsman was too necessary to his happiness to be discarded, and he had still continued to ravage his own estate, had he not caught a cold and a fever by shooting mallards in the fens. His fever was followed by a consumption, which in a few months brought him to the grave.

Mrs. Busy was too much an oeconomist to feel either joy or sorrow at his death. She received the compliments and consolations

lations of her neighbours in a dark room, out of which she stole privately every night and morning to see the cows milked; and after a few days declared, that she thought a widow might employ herself better than in nursing sorrow, and that, for her part, she was resolved that the fortunes of her children should not be impaired by her neglect.

She therefore immediately applied herself to the reformation of abuses. She gave away the dogs, discharged the servants of the kennel and stable, and sent the horses to the next fair, but rated at so high a price, that they returned unfold. She was resolved to have nothing idle about her, and ordered them to be employed in common drudgery. They lost their sleekness and grace, and were soon purchased at half the value.

She soon disencumbered herself from her weeds, and put on a riding-hood, a coarse apron, and short petticoats, and has turned a large manor into a farm, of which she takes the management wholly upon herself. She rises before the sun to order the horses to their geers, and sees them well rubbed down at their return from work; she attends the dairy in the morning, and watches when a calf falls, that it may be carefully nursed; she walks out among the sheep at noon, counts the lambs, and observes the fences, and where she finds a gap stops it with bushes till it can be better mended. In harvest she rides a-field in the waggon, and is very liberal of her ale from a wooden bottle; at her leisure hours she looks goose eyes, airs the wool, and turns the cheese.

The only things neglected about her are her children, whom she has taught nothing but the lowest household duties. In my last visit, I met Miss Busy carrying grains to a sick cow, and was entertained with the accomplishments of her eldest son, whom, tho' he is only 16, she can trust to sell corn in the market. Her younger daughter, who is eminent for beauty, tho' somewhat tanned in making hay, was busy in pouring out ale to the plowmen, that every one might have an equal share.

I could not but look with pity on this young family, doomed, by the absurd prudence of their mother, to ignorance and meanness; but when I recommended a more elegant education, was answered, that she never saw a finical people grow rich, and she was good for nothing herself till she had forgot the nicety of the boarding-school.

Diogenes to Aristippus; concerning Alexander's Desire to see him.

YOU send me word, that Alexander, king of Macedon, has a great desire

to see me. You did well to give him that title, for whatever the Macedonians may be, you know I am subject to no body. If that prince has a mind to be acquainted with me, and my manner of life, let him come hither; for I shall always think Athens as far distant from Macedon, as Macedon is from Athens. Farewel.

Diogenes to Phcenomachus; relating his Interview with Alexander the Great.

WHILST I was sitting in my tub, stitching and gluing of books, Alexander, the son of Philip, came and stood between me and the sun. As soon as I perceived myself hindered from working, for want of light, I cast up my eyes, and both saw and knew the cause of it. He stretching forth his right-hand, called me by my name, and asked me if I knew him. I told him I did, and that he was an invincible youth, whose power was equal to that of the gods: However, (quoth I to him) you do ill to occasion this eclipse. What eclipse? answered he. What (reply'd I) but the interposing of your dark body between me and the sun? You jest, Diogenes, said he. How do I jest, quoth I, when I am as much interrupted in my business by your presence, as if Apollo had really left our hemisphere. Now since you are able to do me no good, (pursu'd I) you would do well to leave me. How (answered he) is Alexander able to do you no good? Not in the least, quoth I, I have nothing to lose, and therefore it were fruitless for his phalanx to move this way. But (continued he) you are poor, and in that respect I may serve you. How am I poor, reply'd I? How, argu'd he, but in being a beggar, and wanting every thing. Want of money, Alexander, proceeded I, is no poverty, neither is it a sin to beg, but rather to engross all, and thirst after every thing as you do. A little will suffice me; this tub, that fountain, these herbs and roots, and even those skins that cover me, which nobody will contend with me for, whilst neither earth nor sea being able to satisfy you, your next expedition must be against heaven, which, how heinous an offence that is to attempt, Homer has described to you at large. Having backed this with several other reasons, the mighty monarch blushed, and turning to some of his companions, told them, That had he not been Alexander, he could have wished to have been Diogenes. Afterwards using many arguments to get me along with him, and finding them to no purpose, he almost left me, before I were willing he should. Farewel.

A NEW SONG,

Sung by Miss FALKNER.

When morn her sweets shall first unfold, And paint the flee - cy
clouds with gold; On turf - ted green, O! let me play, And welcome
up the jo - cund day. Wak'd by the gen - tle voice of love; A -
rise my fair, a-rise and prove The dear delights fond lovers know; The
best of blessings here be - low, The best of blessings here below.

2.
To some clear river's verdant side,
Do thou my happy footsteps guide:
In concert with the purling stream
We'll sing, and love shall be the theme.
E'er night assumes her gloomy reign,
When shadows lengthen o'er the plain;
We'll to yon myrtle grove repair,
For peace and pleasure waits us there.

3.
The laughing god there keeps his court,
And little loves incessant sport,
Around the winning graces wait,
And calm contentment guards the seat:
There lost in extasies of joy,
While tenderest scenes our thoughts employ,
We'll bless the hour our loves begun,
The happy moment made us one.

Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1751:
A COUNTRY DANCE.
The LABYRINTH.

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First couple cast off one couple; the man cast off again, the woman cast up at the same time — turn three and three at top and bottom — hey contrary sides — cross the corners proper, and turn in the second couple's place —.

Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1751.

To Mr. GURNEY,
On his Book of SHORT-WRITING.

Culpantur frustra calami.— HOR.

BY intuition is the Seraph taught
To read the mind, and interchange
the thought?

Does on his breast the living language lie,
And quick ideas circle at the eye?—

—Nor has mankind an art unequal found,
And taught the eye to catch the letter'd
sound:

While thus the dumb exulting tell their
And deafness sees the sounds he cannot
hear.

—But slow the speaking hand till GURNEY
And form'd the finger rival to the tongue.

Tale-licens'd travellers are wont to boast
Amazing converse in the realms of frost:
Lips move unheard, each sound in ice en-
tomb'd,

Stagnate his current, and his wing be-
slumbers inactive, till a warmer sky fly.—

Unbinds the glebe, and bids the accents
Thus Gurney's arts the fleeting word con-
geal,

And stay the wanderer to repeat his tale,
When the quick eye-ball thaws the letter'd
plain,

Calls out the sound, and wakes the dormant
Taught by thy rules, while panting hearts
indite,

Obedient hands with equal ardour write;
And distant friends rejoicing know to speak,
Wrapt in a sheet, the converse of a week:
Go further, Gurney, and thy wonderous
toil

Shall print the sigh, and imitate the smile,
Whate'er the tongue or trembling string
commands,

Shall live obedient to the echoing hands,
Each air and grace the faithful letter bring,
If Silvia lisp, or soft Amelia sing.

*Verses occasioned by the Rev. Mr. Romaine's
excellent Charity Sermon, preached at St.
Mary's Church, Islington, on Sunday,
May, 12, 1751.*

IF soft persuasive elocution join'd
With nervous arguments, can move the
mind,

'Tis thine, Romaine, with an unlabour'd
art

To captivate the soul, to mend the heart:
Proceed to brandish the vindictive rod,
And teach bold scepticks to believe a God.
Teach them, thou champion of the Chri-
stian cause,

To rev'rence and obey Jehovah's laws.
Teach them the strict analogy to trace,
Betwixt the works of nature and of grace:
That as soft vernal show'rs from heav'n de-
scend,

T'impregnate plants, and friendly soils be-
So the good seed of God's eternal word
Sent down from heav'n to godlike souls
transferr'd,

There ripens, till to full perfection
grown,
Melts down, and mollifies a heart
And fits the soul for a celestial throne.

*The POSEY; or, The LOVER'S GIFT.
A NEW SONG.*

By G. Rollos.

AT the close of the day, on the banks
of the Tweed, [gay mead;
Where sweet-smelling odours perfume the
Fair Flora! I cry'd, attend my request,
And bring me a posy for dear Chloe's breast.

The goddess, attentive, my summons
obey'd, [she said,

And brought me a nosegay,—O take it!
Haste, haste, and present it to Chloe the
fair,

With wings swift as thought to the charm-
Each

Each flower appear'd in the loveliest array,
[beauties display :
And strove which shou'd most its bright
The jess'mine and v'let, the lily and rose,
In fragrance delightful their sweets did dis-
close.

I presented the gift, which the fair did
approve, [love :
And receiv'd it with joy as a proof of my
Then sighing, she kindly express'd her de-
light, [quite.
And she gave me her heart my pains to re-
Dear Chloe, said I, what an emblem is
here! [does appear ;
Tho' your beauty like these in its bloom
Yet like these it is frail, and will soon pass
away ; [decay !
But virtue's the flower which ne'er will

The RATS and the CHEESE.

IF bees a government maintain,
Why may not rats, of stronger brain,
And greater pow'r, as well be thought
By Machiavelian axioms taught ?
And so they are ; for thus of late
It happen'd in the rats free state,
Their prince (his subjects more to please)
Had got a mighty Cheshire cheese,
In which his ministers of state
Might live in plenty, and grow great.
A pow'rful party strait combin'd,
And subtl'y all their forces join'd
To bring their measures into play,
For none so loyal were as they ;
And none such patriots to support,
As well the country as the court ;
No sooner were these dons admitted,
But all those wondrous virtues quitted.
Regardless of their prince, and those
They artfully led by the nose,
They all the speediest means devise
To raise themselves and families.
Another party well observing
These pamper'd were, while they were
starving ;
Their ministry brought in disgrace,
Expell'd them, and supply'd their place ;
These on just principles were known
The true supporters of the throne,
And for the subjects liberty
They'd (marry would they) freely die.
But being well fix'd in their station,
Regardless of their prince and nation,
Just like the others, all their skill
Was how they might their paunches fill.
On this a rat not quite so blind
In state intrigues as human kind,
But of more honour, thus reply'd ;
Confound you all on either side ;
Your politicks are but a farce,
And your fine virtues all mine a—,
All your contentions are but these ;
Whose arts shall best secure the cheese.

A Solution of the RIDDLE in our last,
p. 280.

STREPHON and Phoebe toy below,
The sound ascends to Stella's ear :
She calls, what's that ? I fain would
know :

NOTHING, cries Phoebe, NOTHING's
here. T. G.

From Queen's College, Oxford.

WHERE bold and graceful soars, se-
cure of fame,
The pile, ennobled by Philippa's name,
Mark that old ruin, Gothic and uncouth,
Where the Black Edward pass'd his beard-
less youth,
And the fifth Henry, for his first renown,
Outstript each rival in the student's gown.
In that coarse age were princes fond to
dwell [cell :
With meagre monks, and haunt the silent
Sent from the monarch's to the muse's
court, [were short ;
Their meals were frugal, and their sleeps
To couch at curfew-time they thought no
scorn,
And froze at mattins every winter-morn ;
They read, an early book, the starry
frame,
And list'd each constellation by its name ;
Art after art still dawning to their view,
And their mind opening, as their stature
grew. [same so far,
Yet whose ripe manhood spread our
Sages in peace, and demi-gods in war ?
Who, stern in fight, made echoing Cressy
ring, [king ?
And, mild in conquest, serv'd his captive
Who gain'd, at Agincourt, the victor's
bays, [praise ?
Nor took himself, but gave to heav'n the
Thy nurslings, ancient dome ! to virtue
form'd ; [storm'd ;
To mercy list'ning, while in fields they
Fierce to the fierce ; and warm th'oppress'd
to save ; [grave.
Thro' life rever'd, and worshipp'd in the
In tenfold pride their mould'ring roots
now shine,
The stately work of bounteous Caroline ;
And blest Philippa, with unenvious eyes,
From heav'n beholds her rival's fabric rise.
If still, bright saint, this spot deserve thy
care,
Incline thee to th' ambitious muse's pray'r ;
O couldst thou win young George's bloom,
to grace [place ;
These princely walls, and fill thy Edward's
Or could once more thy flatt'ring wishes
claim
An Edward's or a Henry's fav'rite name,
How would that genius, whose propitious
wings [kings,
Have here twice hover'd o'er the sons of
Descend

Descend triumphant to his ancient seat,
And take in charge a third Plantagenet !

What ails my Heart ? *A new Song.*

WHAT ails my heart ? 'tis strangely
sad,

Or, sure, 'tis not the same I had.
Yes, 'tis the same, I feel it plain,
Who gave most pleasure, gives most pain:
Now ev'ry thought disturbs my mind,
And tells me Flora's now unkind.

The treacherous sigh steals unawares,
And tells too true my inward cares ;
The night inflames my lab'ring breast,
And sleep denies her balmy rest :
Then ev'ry thought distracts my mind,
And tells me Flora's now unkind.

One maid has taught my heart to know
The joy sincere, and real woe.
Grief, baffled long, with all her cares,
Now threat'ning claims her whole arrears:
Each trifle now insults my mind,
And tells me Flora's now unkind.

But peace, my heart, and calmly bear
Thy wrongs, nor once reproach the fair.
Ye kindest fates, long let her live,
To taste the sweetest joys you give :
To me restore a cheerful mind,
Tho' Flora's false ; or make her kind.

H.

MUTUAL LOVE.

*A NEW SONG, Sung at Vaux-hall,
by Mr. LOWE.*

WHENE'ER I meet my Celia's eyes,
Sweet raptures in my bosom rise,
My feet forget to move ;

She too declines her lovely head,
Soft blushes o'er her cheeks are spread,
Sure this is mutual love !

My beating heart is wrapt in bliss
Whene'er I steal a tender kiss
Beneath the silent grove :

She strives to frown, and puts me by,
Yet anger dwells not in her eye,
Sure this is mutual love !

And once, O once, the dearest maid,
As on her breast my head was laid
Some surest impulse drove ;

Me, me, her gentle arms carest,
And to her bosom closely prest,
Sure this was mutual love !

Transported with her blooming charms,
A soft desire my bosom warms
Forbidden joys to prove :

Trembling for fear she should comply,
She from my arms prepares to fly,
Tho' warm'd with mutual love.

O stay, I cry'd—let Hymen's bands
This moment tie our willing hands,
And all thy fears remove :
She blush'd consent ; her fears suppress ;
And now we live, supremely blest,
A life of mutual love.

On the Inconvenience of RHYME.

Distinguish'd genius, whose prolific
brain [pain ;

Makes thee a stranger to the scribbler's
For whom Apollo opens all his stores,
On whom each Muse her kindest influence
pours ;

Master of wit, as fencers of the sword,
Who know the force of ev'ry single word,
Teach me how 'tis you make your sense
keep time,

With crabbed rules and unaffecting rhyme ;
For you, of all the numerous bards, alone
Can truly call the rhyming art your own :
In you we see, with wonder and delight,
The flow of rhyme and force of sense
unite ;

Whilst I (whom for my sins the gods have
made

A wretched dabbler in the scribbling trade)
Scarce in two hours, with most elaborate
pain,

One couplet from my costive genius strain ;
Nay, shou'd I dully plod from morn to
night, [to white.

What shou'd be black, the rhyme converts
Lo ! wou'd the Muse with daring flight
essay,

To give to worth its tributary lay,
To praise the bard in thought and taste
refin'd, [mind,

Of polish'd manners, and of gen'rous
Who rang'd the vast of science, un-
confus'd }

With wit, yet stranger to the wilds of folly,
Chuse Addison, says fame, but jingle,
Colly.

In short, whatever subject I commence,
Jingle is always sure to combat sense,
Till, after various schemes in vain I've
try'd,

Vex'd and confus'd, I cast my pen aside,
And curse my fate, that forc'd me still to
write,

Tho' both in nature's and my stars despite.
But when I've long blasphem'd the sacred
Nine, [line.

Behold the lucky word appear to fill the
Big with the thought of my productive
brain,

I reassume the paper and the pen,
Spite of the oaths I rashly made before
To burn my works, and ne'er touch paper
more ; [delight,

Pleas'd with myself, and fill'd with new
Just as the numbers gently flow, I write.
But if furcharg'd with strong poetick heat,
Fancy's retarded by a slow dull epithet,
Patient I bear the ill I can't redress,
And fill the vacant blank with common
place.

As thus, if Phyllis' beauties I disclose,
Chaste as the lily, blushing as the rose,

If

If longer on her charms the Muse must dwell,

The rhyme presented is a nonpareil :

In short, no subject easier than a woman's charms,

Death, skies, and fun, and moon, and
Scorch'd, burnt, transfix'd, wounded and
bleeding hearts,

In such descriptions bear the greatest parts :

Thus without genius, art, or inspiration,
A poem's form'd by dint of — application.

*On the Death of a Hopeful YOUTH, which
occasioned his Mother's Distraction.*

BENEATH the surface of the turfed
earth,

Enwrap'd in silence, and the arms of death,
Expos'd to worms, lies the once charming
boy,

The father's comfort, and the mother's joy,
The brothers fav'rite, and the sisters boast,
A pleasant plant ! but now, for ever lost !

In thee, bright youth, thy friends re-
joic'd to find

The dawning beauties of a noble mind,
In converse pleasing, and in temper mild,
A man in conduct, tho' in years a child.
When death attack'd thee with acute }
pain } [vain,

No word was utter'd indiscreet, or
Bravely that conflict did thy soul sus-
tain. }

No more shall grief thy rising joys con-
troul,

Nor fevers break thy harmony of soul ;
No more shall Satan spread alluring baits,
Nor the world tempt thee with its gay de-
ceits :

But call'd to glory on a blissful shore,
Thou hearst, unmov'd, the madding bil-
lows roar. [brow,

Fresh bloom adorns thy cheek, a crown thy
Angels and seraphs, thy companions now !
Those teach thy fingers, how to strike the
lyre,

Thy voice to soften, or to raise it higher,
As best befits the worship of the sky,
Where all is rapture, light, and harmony.

Thrice happy youth ! by death made tru-
ly great,

Had life been lengthen'd to its utmost date,
What hadst thou known, but sorrow, pain,
and woe,

The curse entail'd on Adam's race below ?
Days multiply our cares, temptations throng,
And Syrens use their arts t'ensnare the
young :

Betray'd by beauty, or by fortune cross'd,
How many thousands have been wreck'd
and lost ? [pass'd,

He's only safe, who thro' death's gate has
And reach'd those joys, that evermore will
last.

*Erratum. In our Mag. for April, page 181, Epistle to a Friend, line last but one, for, Be
wife, r. Retire.*

Thus calm philosophy may hail the saint ?

But who the mother's agonies can paint ?

What keen reflections persecute her mind,
Rife in her soul, and no cessation find ?

See ! how the pale empassion'd hands are
wrung, [tongue ;

And hear the wild enthus'asm of her
" I felt a stroke, which made my fabrick

" nod, [" God !

" I heard a voice, and 'twas the voice of

" Lo ! I consign thee o'er to Satan's

" power, [" hour ;

" Thou hast withstood thy visitation

" No more shall grace restrain, or mercy

" call, [" fall."

" And for thy sin, thy race shall victims

Stung with these thoughts, all virtue she

denies, [fies ;

Tho' none had more, each neighbour testi-
Blackens herself with crimes, her soul ab-
hor'd, [Word.

And shews her seal'd destruction, from the

Indulgent God ! relieve her anxious heart,

Once more thy gifts of faith, and hope,

impart ;

Renew her frame, remove the latent cause,

And mixt with mercy, let her view thy laws.

Wrexham, May 17. E. M.

To LAVINIA.

WHILE other bards thy pers'nal
merits trace,

And recognize the beauties of thy face ;

Let me the virtues of thy mind display,

Where reason rules, and passions all obey ;

Where sweet humility, fair innocence,

Join'd with good nature, and exalted sense,

Resplendent shine, as in the heav'n-made

Eve,

Before she was deceiv'd, and did deceive.

O ! may some equal lover meet thy eye,

Enjoy thy smiles, and in thy bosom lie,

A happier scene, than ever poet feign'd !

There he may know, *lost paradise regain'd*.

Parent, nor friends, thy firm resolve

cou'd move,

Never to give thy hand, devoid of love ;

Some merit must be seen, some impulse felt !

E'er hearts can in a blissful union melt ;

In vain they urge the chariot, puff the gold !

O blindness ! is affection to be sold ?

Can wealth, despotic as it is, create

Those joys, perfective of the nuptial state ?

Ah, no ; 'tis death, th' experiment to

try, [the tie,

Good sense, and virtue, must endear

These are essentials in Lavinia's eye :

These charm, when pomp, parade, and

grandeur's dull ;

The heart a vacuum, tho' the bags are full !

To these the nymph her yet free hand

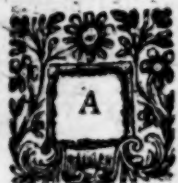
re signs,

And leaves the rest to folly and the winds.

VICINA.

T H E

THE Monthly Chronologer.



ABOUT the end of last month we had an account from Dublin, that, as two young officers, a captain and a lieutenant, were drinking a glass in a tavern, a dispute arising about the superiority of their mistresses, involved them in a quarrel, which, by the interposition of a gentleman then present, was at that time allayed; but next morning the captain sent the lieutenant a challenge, who, instead of accepting it, returned the following answer.

S I R,

"I reckon it my peculiar happiness, that I can produce the officers and soldiers, who witnessed my behaviour at Fontenoy, as evidences of my courage. You may endeavour, if you please, to propagate my refusing your challenge, and brand me with cowardice; but I am fully convinced, that no body will believe me guilty, and every body will see that you are malicious. The cause in which we quarrelled was a trifle; the blood of a soldier should be reserved for a nobler purpose. Love is blind; resentment mean; and taste capricious: And it ought to be considered, that murder, tho' palliated by a false shew of honour, is murder still, and calls for vengeance."—An instance this of a nobleness of nature, that challenges unlimited admiration; and indeed, as every soldier is the servant of the publick, he can be accounted nothing but a deserter, who risks his life unnecessarily, which should be reserved to fall in the cause of liberty and his country.—That virtue is an enemy to valour, is a mistaken notion. There is a story of a certain gentleman challenged once to a duel, who bravely and coolly answered, "Sir, tho' I fear not the sword, I tremble at my Maker's anger; I dare venture my life in a good cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I'll charge up to the cannon's mouth, but want courage to storm hell." Upon a friend's telling him he must either fight, or forfeit his honour, he reply'd, "I'll gain honour by my disgrace, and shew the world I am no coward, by daring censure and obloquy. He is courageous and brave, who stands up for conscience against the false, but prevailing maxims of custom and opinion; not he, who betrays his duty, and dreads more an imaginary imputation than a real crime."

July, 1751.

On the 20th of last month, John Shanks, woolcomber, and Anne his wife, of the parish of Weathersfield, in Essex, appeared at the customary court of the manor of Dunmow-parva, in that county, and claimed the baton according to the custom of that manor, which was delivered to them with the usual formalities: This is the only claim that has been made since the year 1701.

The famous old story is as follows, viz. One Robert Fitzwalter, a powerful baron in this county, in the reign of Henry III. instituted a custom in the priory there, that, "Whatever married man did not repent of his being married, or differ and dispute with his wife, within a year and a day after his marriage, if he and his wife would swear to the truth of it, kneeling upon two stones, in the priory church-yard, set up for that purpose, in presence of the prior and convent, should have a gammon of bacon." This custom is still kept up, notwithstanding the dissolution of the monasteries, only instead of the prior and convent, the business is now transacted at a court baron held before the steward of the lord of the manor. It may be some amusement to our readers to see the words of the oath on this occasion, which are to the following purpose, viz.

You do swear by custom of confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls, or contentious strife,
Or otherwise, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or in a twelvemonth's time and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
Or since the church clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again,
But continue true, and in desire
As when you joined hands in holy quire.

The sentence pronounced for their receiving the bacon is in words to the effect following, viz.

Since to these conditions, without any
Of your own accord you do freely swear,
A whole gammon of bacon you do receive,
And bear it away with love and good leave,
For this is the custom of Dunmow well
known;

Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's
On the 29th, the printer and publisher of a pamphlet, intitled, *The Case of the Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq;* together with several booksellers, were taken into custody of one of his majesty's messengers.

T 4

A few days after they were carried to the secretary of state's office at Whitehall, when, after a short examination, they were all discharged, except the printer and publisher.

According to Mr. Labelye, in his description of Westminster-bridge, the quantity of stone materials in that noble structure is near double the quantity of the same materials in the cathedral of St. Paul. (See p. 281.)

MONDAY, July 1.

The act of parliament for preventing the excessive drinking of spirituous liquors fully took place on this day. We gave a particular account of this act in our last, p. 269. But as to the additional clause mentioned, p. 282, we were misinformed, no such clause being in the act.

TUESDAY, 2.

At two o'clock the poll ended at Guild-hall between Sir John Bosworth, *knt.* late chamberlain, and Marshe Dickenson, *Esq;* alderman of Queenhithe-ward, for sheriff of London and Middlesex, when the numbers were, for Mr. Dickenson 699, and for Sir John Bosworth 394; whereupon the former was declared duly elected to serve in that important office for the year ensuing, together with Slingsby Bethell, *Esq;* alderman of Wallbrook-ward, who was declared on Midsummer-day. (See p. 282.)

WEDNESDAY, 3.

About three o'clock this morning, Mr. Jefferies, who formerly kept a butcher's shop in Bearbinder-lane, near Stock-market, but having acquired a considerable fortune, had retired from business, was cruelly shot and stabbed in his bed, at his house at Walthamstow. His family consisted of a niece, a man-servant, and a maid-servant, and about the time he is mentioned to have received the wounds, the inhabitants were alarmed by the shrieks of his niece from a window, who, on their assembling to know the cause, informed them, that some rogues had broke into the house, and murdered her uncle. But from various circumstances, when the matter was examined into, it was suspected that housebreakers were not concerned in this horrid act, the house not being plundered, nor any place discovered where they could probably enter. Many other causes of suspicion were mentioned, which we must leave to futurity. However it be, the unhappy gentleman died of his wounds about eight on Wednesday night, after having lain in the greatest agonies, and speechless, to the time of his death.

FRIDAY, 5.

Came on at the court of King's-bench in Westminster-hall, before the lord chief justice Lee, a trial against one Alexander,

an attorney, one Dixon, and two others, for a conspiracy in swearing sodomy against the Hon. Edward Walpole, *Esq;* in order to extort money from him; when, after a long hearing, they were all four found guilty. Alexander was committed prisoner to the King's bench, and is to receive judgment next term. Dixon absconded before the jury brought in their verdict, and the two others never appeared.

SATURDAY, 6.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the nine following malefactors received sentence of death, viz John Young, for house-breaking; Robert Glasgow, for robbing Joseph Weardon on the highway, of a gold ring, a pair of silver shoe-buckles, and other things; Edward Dixon, for smuggling; Thomas Catchpole, an outlaw'd smuggler; Richard Holland and Daniel Thorowgood, for a street-robbery; Garret Lawler and Thomas Masterfon, for robbing Mr. Couty of a hat, in the Strand; and William Brown, for forging and publishing a seaman's power of attorney. — No less than four persons were charged with the horrid crime of perjury, in this one sessions, in order to swear off prisoners; and were accordingly taken into custody.

THURSDAY, 11.

This morning, at six o'clock, her royal highness the princess of Wales was brought to bed of a princess at Leicester-house, who about eleven days after was christened by the name of Caroline Matilda; the sponsors being, his royal highness the prince of Wales, her royal highness the princess Caroline, represented by the lady viscountess Irwin, and her royal highness the lady Augusta.

His majesty has issued out a proclamation for putting the laws in force against the persons who shall make any counterfeit halfpence or farthings, as likewise against the persons who shall utter the same, knowing them to be counterfeit. The penalty against the persons counterfeiting the same, or any person or persons aiding or assisting therein, is two years imprisonment, and to find security for their good behaviour for two years afterwards; and a reward of ten pounds is ordered for the informer.

The house of William Paine King, *Esq;* at Fine Shade in the county of Northampton, being on Sunday the 23d of June last maliciously set on fire, by persons unknown, whereby the new part thereof, together with all the furniture, was entirely consumed, the family, consisting of 17 persons, with great difficulty escaping with their lives: His majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice, the persons

sons concerned in setting the said house on fire, has been pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any one of them who shall discover his or her accomplices therein, so that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof. And the said William Paine King, Esq; has promised a reward of 100 l. to the first person who shall make such discovery, to be paid upon the conviction of one or more of the offenders.

THURSDAY, 18.

Was held a general court of the South-Sea company, when a dividend of two per cent. for the half year's interest due at Midsummer on the capital stock of the said company, was declared to be payable on Friday, Aug. 2.

FRIDAY, 19.

The Rt. Hon. the lord mayor and court of aldermen waited on his majesty at Kensington, to congratulate him on the birth of a princess; when Richard Adams, Esq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, and court of aldermen of the city of London, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of Wales, and the birth of a princess.

As we are truly sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your majesty's government, and are convinced that the security of our rights and liberties, in time to come, depends on the protestant succession established in your illustrious house; it is, at this time, a peculiar satisfaction to us, that we have once more, the honour of congratulating your majesty on the increase of your royal family.

And, upon this occasion, permit us, Sir, to render our most dutiful thanks to your majesty, for a late signal instance of your majesty's paternal care of your people, in the provision made by parliament for the future tranquillity of this kingdom: A provision moving primarily from your majesty's goodness, and brought to perfection by your majesty's wisdom. Yet, wise and salutary as it is, we cannot forbear to express our wishes, that a long continuance of your majesty's life may make it unnecessary.

Fixed in these sentiments of duty and gratitude, our prayers shall always be, that your majesty may long reign over us; and that the throne maybe filled by your majesty's descendants, even to remotest ages.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this fresh instance of your zeal and affection for me and my family. The city of London may always depend upon the continuance of my favour and protection.

They were received most graciously, and

all had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

TUESDAY, 23.

Crisp Gascoyne, Esq; alderman of Vintry ward, was unanimously chosen, by the freeholders of the county of Essex, one of the verduiers of Waltham forest, in the room of Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. deceased. Smart Lethicullier, Esq; appeared as a candidate for some time, but declined a little before the day of the election.

SATURDAY, 27.

This morning, about two o'clock, the insides of two houses in Brewhouse-Yard, Shoe-Lane, fell in; by which accident seven persons were killed, and three had their legs and arms broke, and were otherwise very much bruised. One was taken out of the rubbish without having received any damage.

MONDAY, 29.

John Young having been reprieved for transportation-for life, the other eight male-factors condemned the last sessions at the Old Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn. (See p. 330.)

At the east end of the north isle of Islington church, (which is now pulling down) on a plated stone, is the following inscription:

I preye the Crysten Man that hast Ey to see
thys

To preye for the Sowles of theym that
here buried is

And remembre that in Cryst we be Bretherne
The whych hath commaunded every Man
to preye for othor

Thys seyth Robert Andertone and Johan
his Wyff here wrapped in Cley

Abydyng the Mercie of Almyghty God
themselfe Domedey

Whych was some Tyme Seruaunt to Sir
George Hastyng Knight Earl
of Huntingdon

And passed my Lyff in the Year of our
Lord God

MCCCCI

On whos Sowl Almyghty God have Mercy
Amen

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

RT. Hon. the lord Kingston, of the kingdom of Ireland, to lady Ogle, relict of the late Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt.

Reginald Pole, of Manibilly in Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Butler, sister to Francis Butler, of the same county, Esq;

June 26. Henry Symonds, Esq; of Ham in Essex, to Miss Barbara Ruffel, of Epping.

29. George Stradwick, Esq; a gentleman of a large estate in Suffex. to Miss Felicia Theodosia Charlotta Temple, of Castle-Town, in Yorkshire.

Robert Quarme, Esq; of Queen-street, Westminster, to Miss Brand, a 12,000 l. fortune.

T t 2

July

July 4. Solomon Dayrolles, Esq; his majesty's resident at the Hague, to Miss Peter-son, daughter of col. Peter-son.

Francis Heyden, Esq; possessed of a large estate in Kent, to Miss Judith Fleming of Maidstone.

8. James Patterson, of Park-Place, Esq; to Miss Jenny Martyn.

11. Lord Harley, eldest son of the earl of Oxford, to Miss Theodosia Anne Archer, of Hanover-square, a 40,000l. fortune.

— Lake, Esq; of Edmonton, governor of the Million Bank, to Miss Spurling, of Mark-lane.

John Land, Esq; of Thames-Ditton, to Miss Sarah Pryor, of the same place.

18. — Skipper, Esq; captain in a regiment of foot on the Irish establishment, to Miss Ryves, a 10,000l. fortune.

Matthew Hall, of Denbighshire, Esq; to Miss Anne Noell.

21. Ralph Osborn, of Wetton-Bridge, in Bedfordshire, Esq; to Miss Felicia Osborn, of Stukely, in the same county.

22. Capt. Robert Williams, in the service of the East-India company, to Mrs. Sermon, of the Temple.

July 4. The lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord Guensey, delivered of a son and heir.

15. The lady of John Mayne, Esq; of a son and heir.

26. The lady of Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; alderman of Bread-street ward, and one of the members of parliament for this city, of a son.

28. Dutches of Montrose, of a daughter,

DEATHS.

SIR Thomas Webster, Bart. one of the verdurers of Waltham forest, who died the latter end of May last, is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Whistler Webster, Bart. member of parliament for East-Grinstead.

June 19. Richard Hillier, Esq; an eminent conveyancer, near St. Maw's, in Cornwall.

23. John Francis Buller, Esq; at his seat in Cornwall.

27. John Selwyn, Esq; member of parliament for Whitchurch, in Hants, and treasurer to his royal highness the duke, and the princesses Amelia and Caroline.

30. Rev. Mr. Michael Petty, who had been upwards of 50 years rector of Cheliffeld, in Kent.

July 1. Paul Joddrell, Esq; member of parliament for Old Sarum, and solicitor-general to her royal highness the princess of Wales.

Rt. Hon. George Wandesford, lord visc. Castlecomer, baron Wandesford and baronet, in Ireland.

The worshipful William Ward, LL. D. commissary and keeper general of the Ex-

chequer and prerogative court of the archbishop of York, &c.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. John Hay, rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, son to the earl of Kinnoul.

Hon. William Cavendish, Esq; only son of the lord James Cavendish.

3. Rev. Dr. John Tyson, chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, and prebend of Lincoln.

6. Giles Dance, Esq; formerly the city surveyor.

11. Rev. Dr. Parne, senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, librarian of that university, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty.

Capt. Winter, formerly in the service of the East-India company.

Thomas Robinson, Esq; in the commission of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire, who had confined himself to his chamber for 20 years.

13. Rev. Mr. John Worrall, vicar of the cathedrals of Christchurch and St. Patrick's, in Ireland, prebendary of Christchurch, and master of the choirs of both cathedrals.

14. Harry Gough, Esq; one of the directors of the East-India company, and member of parliament for Bramber, in Suffex.

William Colwell, Esq; only son of the late — Colwell, Esq; merchant, of Bristol, who left him an immense fortune, the bulk of which falls to his lady and an only son, a minor.

15. Rt. Hon. John Monckton, baron of Killard, in the county of Clare, and visc. Galloway, in Ireland, receiver general of the crown lands, and member of parliament for Pontefract, in Yorkshire. He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his son, the Hon. William Monckton, Member of parliament for Thirsk, in Yorkshire, now lord visc. Galloway.

Mrs. Mary How, widow, at Mapleton, in Derbyshire, aged 112. About two years ago she cut a new set of teeth. Her death was occasioned by an accident in breaking her arm.

James Mackie, at Hamilton, in Scotland, in the 105th year of his age. He was a servant belonging to his grace the duke of Hamilton, and in the 93d year of his age married a woman upwards of 40, by whom he had several children.

Hon. Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. at Rolleston-hall, in Staffordshire, who is succeeded by his only son, of the same name.

John Kelley, Esq; an eminent counsel-
lor, in the Temple.

25. Edmund Fowler, Esq; at his seat at Cheney's, in Essex, in the commission of the peace for that county.

27. His grace Charles Beauclerk, duke of St. Alban's, earl of Burford, governor of Windsor-Castle, master falconer of England, one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of Berkshire, principal register of the court of Chancery, and knight of the most noble order of the garter. His grace was eldest son of Charles Beauclerk, eldest natural son of K. Charles II. by Mrs. Eleanor Gwin, and first duke of St. Alban's, by the lady Diana Vere, eldest daughter and coheir to Aubrey de Vere, the 20th and last earl of Oxford, of that noble family. His late grace is succeeded by his only son George earl of Burford, now duke of St. Alban's.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. William Guest, presented to the rectory of Colliweston, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. William Marsh, to the vicarage of Bapchild, alias Backchild, in Kent.—Mr. Parfett, Thursday lecturer of St. Peter's in Cornhill, appointed to the curacy of St. Edmund the King, in Lombard-street, and St. Nicholas Acons.—John Gosling, M. A. presented to the rectory of Brook, near Wye; and Mr. Filmer, to the rectory of Crundal, near Wye; both in the diocese of Canterbury.—Francis Foot, B. L. to the living of Linton, alias Hinton, in Kent.—John Fulham, M. A. to the vicarage of Isleworth, in Middlesex.—John Williams, M. A. to the rectory of Cheriton, in Glamorganshire.—John Wright, M. A. to the rectory of Winceby, in Lincolnshire.—Jos. Brackenbury, M. A. to the rectory of Lower Tointon, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Seymour, to the rectory of Great Weston, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Davis, B. L. to the rectory of Barton Mills, in Suffolk.—Mr. Letsum, to the living of Tame, in Oxfordshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

CHARLES Trelawney, Esq; made assayer, or tryer of the tin, at all the coinages of tin in Cornwall and Devon.—Mr. Samuel Webb, chosen by the governors of Christ's-Hospital, hall-keeper at Blackwell-Hall, in the room of his father, deceased.—Robert Henley, Esq; made solicitor-general, and John Trelawney, Esq; secretary to the prince of Wales.—Earl of Albemarle, lately arrived from France, made groom of the stole to his majesty.—Lord visc. Fitzwilliams, made one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber.—Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and alderman, unanimously chosen president of St. Thomas's-Hospital, in the room of alderman Arnold, deceased.—William lord Cavendish, of Hardwyck, made master of the horse to his majesty.—Marquis of Rockingham, made

lord lieut. of the west-riding, and custos rotulorum of the north and west-ridings of Yorkshire.—Sir John Cust, Bart. made steward to the princess dowager of Wales.—Capt. James Gibson, made major, and John Humphreys, Esq; captain, in col. Rich's reg. of foot.—Dr. John Munro, jun. chosen joint physician with his father, to Bethlem and Bridewell hospitals.—Mr. Whiffon, chosen librarian to the university of Cambridge.—Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; made lieut. governor of Virginia.—Admiral Boscawen, elected an elder brother of the Trinity-House, in the room of the late lord Baltimore.

NEW MEMBERS.

PAWLET St. John, Esq; for Winchester, in the room of Geo. Bridges, Esq; deceased, by a majority of eight against William Pawlet, Esq; but the latter has petitioned, complaining of an undue election.—Hon. Edward Digby, Esq; for Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, in the room of the Hon. James Douglas, Esq; deceased.—Frederick Cavendish, Esq; third son to the duke of Devonshire, for Derbyshire, in the room of his brother the marquis of Hartington, called up to the house of peers.

Persons declar'd Bankrupts, since those in our Magazine for May.

JONATHAN Cape, of St. Giles's in the Fields, brewer.—James Bradley, of Philpot-lane, broker.—Harper Smith, of Short's-gardens, in the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, victualler.—Wm. Smith, of Greenwich, cheesemonger.—John Greenhow, late of Manchester, dealer.—Benj. Lhuile, of Arundel-street, chapman.—William Macklean and John Dallas, of London, brokers.—George Hyam, of Nicholas-lane, merchant.—Char. Stinson, of Bristol, dealer.—Francis Fanning, late of Plymouth, merchant.—Nathaniel Linaker, late of Liverpool, merchant.—John Osbaldeston, of Charlbury, in Oxfordshire, mercer.—John Sparling, of Noble-street, ironmonger.—Martin King, of Froome, in Somersetshire, shopkeeper.—Abraham De Paiba, the younger, of London, broker.—David Thew, late of Partington, in Holderness, grocer.—John Widdows, of Southwark, clothworker.—William Mackbean, late of Silver-street, merchant.—Stephen Hillyard, of Padworth, in Berks, house-painter.—David Smith, late of Pershore, in Worcestershire, chapman.—John Colsworthy, of Exeter, merchant.—Hugh Bromedge, late of Bristol, merchant.—William Whitfield, late of Liverpool, shipwright.—Daniel Abraham, now or late of Manchester, grocer.—Leonard Philips, of St. Martin's in the Fields, timber-merchant.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in JULY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

Price of corn	Barnes Key.							
	Wheat 24s to 27s qr	Barley 14s to 17	Oats 12s to 13s od	Beans 18s to 22s od	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guilford.
Barnes Key.	71 15s load	17s to 19 qr	14s to 16	24s to 25	81 os load	71 19s load	30s to 37 qr	35s to 38 qr
	17s to 19 qr	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	13s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	4s 6d bufh.
Barnes Key.	10s to 16 od	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	2s 0d
	20s to 24 od	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	2s to 3s 6d
Barnes Key.	22s to 23	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	16s to 17
	22s to 23	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	13s to 15
Barnes Key.	22s to 23	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	13s to 15
	22s to 23	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	13s to 15
Barnes Key.	22s to 23	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	13s to 15
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Barnes Key.	22s to 23	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	13s to 15
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Barnes Key.	22s to 23	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	13s to 15
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Barnes Key.	22s to 23	14s to 16	15s to 20	24s to 28	17s to 19 qr	13s to 18	13s to 21	13s to 15
	22s to 23	14s to						

HAGUE, June 27, N. S. The states of Holland have resolved, in conformity with the proposition lately made them by the prince stadtholder, that a moiety of the duties of excise upon beer shall be taken off, in order to favour the working tradesmen who chiefly drink that liquor.—The Dutch ambassador, in his speech at his publick audience of the French king, expressed himself as follows: "That their high mightinesses hoped his majesty would vouchsafe to continue to their republick the friendship with which he and his glorious ancestors had so often honoured her. That his masters would make the utmost efforts to cultivate that inestimable friendship, and eagerly improve every incident that might procure them the honour of his majesty's good will, and the preservation of an alliance, which they have so strongly set their hearts upon, &c.

Amsterdam, July 8, N. S. Twenty-five ships are arrived here from Greenland, most of which have eight whales on board, and large quantities of blubber. One of our ships in that fishery having caught eight whales, was cast away, but the captain and crew were taken up by other ships.

Paris, July 5, N. S. We are assured, that the affair of the clergy is accommodated upon the terms, that they shall not give an account of their revenues, or be obliged to pay the 20th penny; but shall by way of free gift pay seven millions and an half yearly to his majesty, which is about 325000*l.* sterling.—Our sort called Alibadi, in the river Gambia, in Africa, has been destroyed by the natives, spirited up, as is supposed, by the English settled upon that coast.—26th, A report having been industriously spread, by whom may be easily guessed, that the court intended a sort of conniving toleration for the Huguenots, his majesty has ordered the edicts of the 17th of January, and 6th of November, 1750, to be again proclaimed, for putting in force the laws against that sect of religion.—Our news from the East-Indies are, that on the 3d of January last we concluded a peace with the nation called Marattes; that the Nabob, with whom we were at war, had been killed by one of his nephews, who was proclaimed Nabob in his stead; that this new Nabob had made M. Dupleix, our governor of Pondicherry, Nabob of all the Indian nations in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry; and that a 74 gun-ship is building there, the timber of which is brought from the Malabar coast, and said to be little inferior to the English oak.

Madrid, July 6, N. S. Five new men of war have been lately launched at Ferrol,

and five more are near finished: A fine new man of war, built on the English model, is just ready to be launched at Carthage, besides some others already built there by an English shipbuilder, who was only a common shipwright at home, but has a pistole a day here: Three English ships have been hired at Cadiz to transport troops and ammunition to America; and as the tranquillity of Peru is perfectly restored, engineers are soon to be sent thither to repair the fortified places on the coasts of that kingdom, and to build a fortress in the island Juan Fernandez.

From Lisbon we hear, that his Portuguese majesty has issued an ordinance, whereby he forbids the bishops making or ordaining any priest whatever without his special leave and licence; and also the heads of religious houses not to admit any more without such licence, his majesty being sensible of the prejudice it does to religion, as well as the state, to admit too many into holy orders; and to disburden the country of other useless people, the fleet for Maranhão was to take 3 or 400 families on board, who are to make a new settlement in that country, and to be allowed a certain quantity of land, and all utensils, for cultivating it.

They write from Genoa, that an ordinance has been published there, directing all ecclesiasticks, without exception, to make a declaration upon oath, of what estates or effects they are possessed of, under the pain of banishment, if they do not comply within a certain time.

By letters from Crema, capital of the Cremasco, a little territory belonging to the Venetians, adjoining to the Cremonese, we hear, that about the beginning of this month, captain Mosca arrived there with a detachment of 600 men, and was received with the loudest acclamations by the populace, as they imagined these troops were come there only to be quartered, which would make money circulate in their city. But their joy was soon turned into sorrow; for that officer having first seized the gates of the city, caused next a particular quarter to be invested, where he apprehended eighteen persons, three of whom were, four hours after, hanged, and the other fifteen sent to Venice to be made galley slaves, without any form or process. These persons were charged with venting murmurs against the government of the serene republick, without any foundation; since which singular stroke of republican justice, the people have been very quiet, or, in plain English, are afraid to open their mouths; for in countries where words, rashly and unadvisedly spoken, are made so highly criminal, none but the dumb can ever be said to be safe.

Diri-

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